A

TREATISE

ON

MILITARY FINANCE.

2630

CONTAINING THE

PAY AND ALLOWANCES

IN

CAMP, GARRISON, AND QUARTERS

OF THE

BRITISH ARMY.

WITH

ALL THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF OFFICERS IN EVERY MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE NINTH EDITION.

BY THOMAS REIDE,
Major of Brigade on the Staff of the London District; Author of a Treatise on the Duty of Infantry Officers and on the present System of British Military Discipline.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR T. EGERTON, MILITARY LIBRARY,
NEAR WHITEHALL.
1805.

2631

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. EGERTON, the proprietor of this work, first suggested the idea of it about the conclusion of the American war, to the late Mr. John Williamson, author of *Elements of Military Arrangement* and other works of considerable merit, who undertook the compilation, and published it in 1782. Although it was very favourably received by the army, yet the peace, which lasted for ten years, retarded in some degree the sale of it till the breaking out of the late war. The great alterations which took place in military finance at that time, rendered a new edition necessary, which was undertaken by the present editor, who added nearly one-half of new matter to it.

This edition was published in the summer of 1795, and sold so rapidly as to call for another the following year. Till 1803, no less than seven editions have been printed, which were edited by other hands, the present editor being with his regiment in Ireland.

At the request of Mr. Egerton, on his return to this country, he arranged a new edition, which was published in September, 1803. In the accomplishment of it, he expunged what could be deemed extraneous or obsolete, divided it into sections under distinct heads, and made such additions, as almost to constitute it an original production. In December last, a Supplement was published by him, consisting of all official documents that had been promulgated during the year, with the new form of general and staff officers' contingent accompts, tables of their pay and allowances, and that of the medical department of the army. This Supplement is now incorporated into the

the

present edition, which also contains an alphabetical Index; and the editor trusts, that the work will be found still more useful than the former, and worthy the attention of the army, from the many additions and improvements he has been enabled to make.

The editor will be extremely obliged for any communications that may be conducive to rectifying errors or mistakes, which all works are more or less liable to. Letters may be addressed on the subject to Mr. Egerton.

The acknowledged utility of the Treatise on Military Finance having induced a gross and unprincipled plagiarism, the proprietor requests that gentlemen who wish for authentic information will be particular in ordering that published by EGERTON, at the *Military Library, Whitehall.*

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A

TREATISE

ON

MILITARY FINANCE.

INTRODUCTION.

Rise and Establishment of the British Forces.

BEFORE we proceed to the subject of this Treatise, it may not be thought either incurious or unuseful, to take a short view of the original establishment and gradual encrease of the British Forces under the heads of Regulars, Marines, and Militia.

OF THE REGULAR FORCES.

THE first traces of a standing army, regularly paid and provided, are to be found in Ireland; where, from the internal commotions and frequent insurrections of the natives, it became requisite to establish a military force. This force varied, according to the exigencies of the times,

and

and seldom exceeded 80 horse, and 200 or 300 archers.

The first regular establishment of a military force in England was in the reign of Henry VII. when the yeomen of the guards were instituted as an immediate defence to the King's person: a purpose for which they are but little calculated at present.

In the reign of Henry VIII. anno 1535, the standing forces in Ireland, in time of peace, consisted of 380 horse, including mounted archers, and 160 foot. In Queen Mary's time, they were increased to 1200.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the peace establishment in Ireland was from 1500 to 2000 men, and continued the same till the reign of Charles I. when Lord Strafford raised a considerable army there. At the same time Charles collected a large army in England, on the pretence of a French war; which was soon after disbanded. In this reign the royal regiment of horse-guards was raised.

The oldest regiment of infantry in the British service bears date 1633.* In 1674, the forces amounted

* The oldest regiment of infantry is the First, or Royal Scots.

amounted to 1000 horse, and 3920 foot: consisting of three troops of horse guards, one regiment of horse, and four regiments of infantry; of which the first, or Royals, had 24 companies, being composed, as it is at present, of two battalions.

Anno 1684, the army amounted to above 8000 men: that on the Irish establishment being at the same time increased to 7000. William III. being constantly engaged in foreign or domestic wars, augmented the army to above three times that number. At the same time, Lewis XIV. brought such vast bodies of men into the field, as obliged all the other European powers to increase their establishments in proportion.

The Continental wars, in which we have been almost incessantly engaged since the revolution, together with the prodigious number of our ac-

Scots. It was not raised in England, but brought from Scotland, and put on British pay the year above-mentioned. When it was first raised is entirely unknown. It is supposed to be the oldest regiment in Europe, and was at different times in the pay of almost every crowned head.

quisitions and establishments abroad, have made it necessary for us to keep up a considerable army, even in times of the most profound peace.

In 1746, the troops on the British establishment consisted of four troops of horse-guards, two troops of grenadier-guards, one royal regiment of horse-guards, four regiments of horse, ten of dragoons, three regiments of foot-guards, and thirty regiments of foot. The Irish establishment was then at 12,000, consisting of horse, dragoons, and foot.

In the course of the war of 1756, Great Britain had above 150,000 men in pay. At the conclusion of the war, the forces were reduced to about 40,000, consisting of 2 troops of horse-guards, 2 of grenadier guards, 1 royal regiment of horse guards, 4 regiments of horse, 19 of dragoons, 3 regiments of foot guards, 75 regiments of foot, and 8 independent companies of invalids: the whole upon a very low peace establishment.

During the war with America, and the powers allied against us, we had near 200,000, exclusive of the navy, comprehending the militia, provincial and fencible corps in Great Britain, and the foreign troops and provincial corps abroad.

At

At the conclusion of that war in 1783, the army on the British and Irish establishments was as follows:

Two troops of horse guards, two troops of grenadier guards, 1 royal regiment of horse guards, 4 regiments of horse, 3 regiments of dragoon guards, 19 regiments of heavy and light dragoons, 3 regiments of foot guards, consisting of 7 battalions; 73 regiments of infantry, consisting of 75 battalions; one royal regiment of artillery, consisting of 4 battalions; and 46 independent companies of invalids. The infantry regiments were reduced from 12 to 8 companies, each consisting of 2 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 51 rank and file.

In 1787, on the prospect of a war with France, 2 battalions were added to the 60th regiment; the 41st, which was an invalid regiment, was made a duty one, and the men formed into invalid companies; five Highland regiments were raised and sent to the East Indies; so that at the conclusion of the year, there were 81 battalions of infantry, 9 of which were in the East Indies, consisting of 1000 men each.

In 1788 several changes took place, the 2 troops of

of horse guards, and the 2 of grenadier guards were reduced, and 2 regiments of life guards formed in their room.

The royal artillery was much enlarged by the Duke of Richmond, and an invalid battalion formed.

The corps of engineers, now called the royal regiment of engineers, was new modelled, and several companies of artificers attached to it.

The 4 regiments of horse in Ireland were made dragoon guards.

On the commencement of hostilities in 1793, letters of service were granted to raise independent companies and new regiments of cavalry and infantry. The following year regiments of fencible cavalry and infantry were raised, and in 1798 and 9, some more for limited service, others for Europe and America. The appointment of His Royal Highness the Duke of York to be commander in chief of the British army was of the greatest importance; by him it was new modelled, the abuses introduced by Lord Amherst when acting as the senior officer on the staff, were rectified or abolished, and our military establishment put on the most respectable footing. Among

many other improvements were a corps of rifle-men, a species of troops of singular utility, the establishment of a brigade of horse artillery, a staff corps, attached to the quarter master general's department, a corps of waggoners, 12 black regiments in the West Indies, a new African corps, and several emigrant and foreign corps of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, raised in different places, whose attachment and services have been highly creditable to them. The royal artillery was also augmented. The militia, as will hereafter be seen, was increased to a very considerable degree. Corps of volunteer and yeomanry artillery, cavalry, and infantry were formed and disciplined all over the three kingdoms. The marines, that highly meritorious corps, was also augmented. In short, an army was formed on an establishment unprecedented in the annals of British history, and the important services performed by it will be handed to posterity.

In order to fill up the weak regiments and to form second battalions, an act of parliament was passed in July, 1799, for reducing the militia, and thereby augmenting the line, by which means a considerable body of well-disciplined men for a

bounty

bounty of ten guineas each inlisted into such regiments as they chose to enter; but unfortunately under the restrictions of serving in Europe and during the war. Had it been proposed to them to enlist for general service, the same bounty, or a small addition to it, would have procured them. We have already mentioned that these men were to fill up the old regiments, and in case any particular corps should have volunteers sufficient, to form second battalions. By which means we were enabled to send an expedition to Holland, Malta, Egypt, &c.

The following tables will shew the number of men inlisted from 1793 to the 24th of December, 1800, and the exact effective rank and file serving in the pay of Great Britain, at the latter period, as delivered into the House of Commons by Colonel Calvert, the adjutant general.

TABLE I.

Inlisted men from 1793 to 1800 inclusive, 208,388.

TABLE II.

Effective rank and file on the 24th of December, 1800 — — — 168,082

In

In February, 1800, the army in Ireland, as stated in the House of Commons in that kingdom, consisted as follows:

Regular forces including the fencibles		45,839
Militia	— —	27,104
Yeomanry	— —	53,557
	Total	126,500

The royal marines being on the admiralty establishment are not included in the aforesaid returns, but in the same year they amounded to 23,370

Taking the different establishments together the amount is,

British force	—	168,082	
Irish, not including yeomanry		72,943	
Marines	— —	23,370	
			264,395
If to the above is added			
Volunteers and yeomen in Great Britain	—	30,000	
Ditto in Ireland	—	53,557	
and seamen on board the royal navy		100,000	
			183,557
		The total will be	447,952

An immense force capable of shewing what the United

United Kingdom can do in defence of itself and against our enemies.

Soon after the treaty of Amiens was signed, measures were taken for reducing the military establishment. The second battalions were reduced on the 24th of June, 1802, except that of the 52d regiment, which was kept on the establishment, and is now the 96th, and two more corps have also been added to the established regiments, and numbered the 94th and 95th.

The royal garrison battalion and the independent companies of invalids were likewise disbanded, but the officers of these retired on full pay. The militia was disembodied the 24th of April, and the fencibles disbanded at different periods during the year, as troops could be brought home to relieve them. Most of the foreign corps were also reduced.

In November a plan was laid before parliament to raise seven battalions from the out-pensioners and reduced independent companies of invalids, which was accordingly done. The officers were taken from the invalids and half-pay list. They are now stationed at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Jersey, Guernsey, Tower of London, Scotland, and

Ireland. Another battalion has since been added. They are now stiled Veteran Battalions.

On the commencement of the present war, it was demed necessary to augment the force of the country; in consequence of which bills were brought into parliament and passed into acts in July, 1803. By these, England was to furnish 34,000, Scotland 6000, and Ireland 10,000. The men thus raised were either added to old regiments of the line, or formed into sixteen battalions of Reserve, since called Garrison Battalions.

The acts empowered lieutenants and deputy lieutenants of counties, constituted and appointed by virtue, or acting in the execution of the several acts of parliament relating to the militia, to call together, levy, and enrol such persons, in such manner as the new acts directed, which was similar to that of the mode for raising the militia, according to the quotas fixed by the acts.

The men were for limited service in the United Kingdom, Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, for the space of five years, or six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, unless they shall freely and voluntarily inlist in any of His Majesty's regiments for general service. In the

the latter end of 1803, and last year, a number availed themselves of this, and received bounties; and in order to augment the second battalions, nearly the whole of the men for limited service were drafted. On the 24th of February, this year (1805), the sixteen garrison battalions were reduced, and out of them three were formed, commanded by the three senior colonels. Such of the officers as had not been removed into old corps, were put on half-pay, and the temporary rank officers were dismissed, the captains with one and the subalterns with two months pay each.

In 1803 letters of service were issued for raising four regiments of fencible infantry in North America. The field officers and one half of the captains and subalterns were taken from the line, the remainder from gentlemen in that country, with temporary rank.

Two troops were added to each regiment of cavalry.

The volunteer system was also considerably encreased.

In 1804 new acts of parliament were passed for recruiting the army and gradually reducing the militia to its original standard. Battalions were in consequence added to every infantry regiment of

of the line at home, and to a few on foreign service.

Letters of service were also granted to raise four regiments in Ireland, and they and the Queen's German Regiment are now on the numbered establishment.

A numerous foreign corps, consisting chiefly of His Majesty's Hanoverian subjects, has been embodied under the command of the Duke of Cambridge, and are serving in England.

Some other foreign corps have been raised for service abroad, particularly in Ceylon.

During last year 15,699 men have been added to the army by recruiting.

The following return, signed by the adjutant general, and laid before parliament on the 28th of January, 1805, will shew the present state of the regulars and militia:

Cavalry	—	—	21,223
Artillery	—	—	8,559
Infantry	—	—	124,878
Militia	—	—	89,809

Of the above artillery 1088 are horse artillery.

20,747 limited service, and 21,208 belonging to foreign and provincial corps, are included in the infantry.

OF THE ROYAL MARINES.

THOUGH this highly loyal and gallant corps is under a different command than His Majesty's land forces, yet its merits certainly entitle it to notice in this place.

At the commencement of the war of 1741, the marines were formed into distinct battalions commanded by generals or colonels of the line. At the peace of 1748 they were reduced and formed into companies. From these, three divisions were composed, and stationed at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, officered by themselves only. The latter never rise higher in the corps than as colonels, but according to the dates of their commissions, on brevet promotions, they rank as generals with His Majesty's other forces.

Three admirals are appointed, on vacancies, general, lieutenant-general, and major-general of marines, which they hold during life, or His Majesty's pleasure.

Each division has at its head one of the three senior post captains in the navy for the time being as

as colonel, but the immediate command is vested in a colonel of the corps, having under him a lieutenant colonel, major, and staff officers, as regiments of the line. The senior colonel commandant has the military command of the three divisions, for which he has a stated allowance. Through him all orders from His Majesty and the lords commissioners of the Admiralty are circulated. In fact, he is adjutant general of the corps.

The number of companies in each division are as follows:

			Companies.
Portsmouth	—	—	50
Plymouth	—	—	50
Chatham	—	—	40
		Total	140

The pay of the officers and the men is the same as the line, and the officers, who rise according to seniority, rank in the army agreeable to the dates of their commissions, and sit on general courts martial with those of other regiments.

On the 29th of April, 1802, His Majesty was pleased

pleased on account of their meritorious services, to stile them Royal Marines, and to order the corps to wear blue facings and gold epaulettes, prior to that they had white facings and silver epaulettes.

Since the present war commenced, the Royal Marines have been considerably augmented.

OF THE MILITIA.

THE Militia was first established in its present form by act of parliament passed in 1757, and afterwards improved by subsequent acts, during his present Majesty's reign, more particularly in 1786, 1802, and 1803.

Over each county is a lord lieutenant appointed by His Majesty, who has the power vested in him to call out the Militia of it according to the existing act of parliament, once in every year, to be trained for the space of twenty-eight days. To appoint deputies to act under him, and field officers, captains, and subalterns to serve in the Militia. The names of all these to be certified to

His

His Majesty, and in case he shall fourteen days after the same has been laid before him not signify any mark of disapprobation, the commissions under the signature of the lord lieutenant are made out. Should the lòrd lieutenant of the county be out of the kingdom, or during a vacancy, three deputy lieutenants are authorised to act for him. The number of these deputies in each county is to be twenty at the least.

If officers to serve as captains and subalterns cannot be found within two months after His Majesty's warrant for embodying the Militia, lord lieutenants or deputies may appoint officers on full or half pay of the line or marines, or who have had commissions in any of His Majesty's forces, or of the provisional cavalry, with the approbation of His Majesty. Lieutenants of Militia serving at the time, though not qualified, may by this act also succeed to vacant companies.

An annual allowance of 25*l.* to lieutenants and 20*l.* to ensigns, besides pay for the twenty-eight days exercise, during peace, was fixed by act of parliament, 38 Geo. III. chap. 70.

Rank of the Militia.

The officers of the Militia rank with those of the regular forces as youngest of their respective ranks.

The lord lieutenant may command one regiment, battalion, or corps of Militia of the county over which His Majesty appoints him, and rank as colonel in the army for the time being. The pay to be the same as any other person holding that commission. If a regiment of Militia has a lieutenant colonel commandant, the lord lieutenant may give him with His Majesty's approbation the rank of colonel, if he has been embodied for five years.

In counties or places that cannot form battalions of more than 480, but not less than 360 private men, the lord lieutenant, with His Majesty's approbation, may appoint the lieutenant colonel, major, and senior captain to act as colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major, but not to receive any additional pay in consequence thereof. Where the number of privates shall be sufficient to form three companies of 60 men each, but not for four, two persons may be appointed to act as lieutenant

colonel

colonel and major, but only one of them is to be entitled to higher pay than a captain. If the number of privates is not sufficient to form more than two companies of 60 at the least, the senior captain shall serve as major, but without any other pay than as captain.

If the commandant of a regiment of Militia is absent from Great Britain, His Majesty may direct the officer next in command to act, under his sign manual.

Lieutenant colonels, majors, and other officers who served previous to the late disembodyment of the Militia are eligible during the present to succeed to vacant commissions of equal rank to what they formerly held, and also to retain according to the original date of their commissions their rank in the general militia line.

Adjutants are appointed by His Majesty, and if from the army they retain their rank in it. If they have no rank, the lord lieutenant, on the recommendation of the colonel or commanding officer, may give the rank of captain to any adjutant who has served five years in the Militia or in His Majesty's other forces, but he is not to command or hold a company.

The

The staff officers, viz. paymaster, surgeon, quarter master and regimental clerk are incapable of holding any other commission in regiments of militia. In every corps of not less than 300 one surgeon's mate is allowed, and in those of not less than 750, when effective to two-thirds at least of that number, a second mate. They are permitted to hold another commission, but with reduced pay, viz. if an ensigncy 3*s.* 8*d.* and staff pay 3*s.* 6*d.* If they do not hold that, they get 5*s.* *per diem* as the assistant surgeons of the line.

The Mutiny Act extends to the Militia during the time of annual exercise and embodyment: at other times, the adjutant, serjeant-majors, serjeants, drum-majors, and drummers are subject to it. The officers and men of the Militia can only be tried by courts martial composed of militia officers. Those of the line cannot at any time sit on them. The commanding officers of Militia regiments are empowered to hold regiment courts martial in their respective corps in the same manner as those of the line.

The Militia is raised by ballot in the different counties.*

* For every particular relative to the Militia of the United Kingdom, see the Acts for that purpose, to be had at the Military Library.

Militia of North Britain.

Some years after the commencement of the late war, an act of parliament passed for raising a militia in Scotland, to consist of eleven regiments, to be called as follows: Aberdeenshire, Argyllshire, Ayr and Renfrewshire, Berwickshire, Dumfriesshire, Edinburghshire, Fifeshire, Forfarshire, Lanarkshire, Perthshire, and Ross-shire.

Lord lieutenants of counties were appointed similar to those in England.

The Scotch Militia at first was to consist of 6,000 men; but in 1798, out of that number only 5,498 were actually embodied. In 1801, the establishment was 5,768 non-commissioned and privates. It is now raised to 12000 men.

Militia of Ireland.

There was no regular militia established by act of the Irish parliament till the commencement of last war; at present it is 18,395.

SECTION I.

Of the Pay and Allowances of the Army.

IN the reign of William III. the first act of parliament was made for regulating the pay of the army, and as then fixed it was very liberal. The increased expence of living, and all kinds of necessaries, have been felt by military men for these last fifty years. To remedy which, various attempts were made to encrease the pay at different times during that period, but without effect, till the 1st of September, 1795, that His Majesty was pleased by his royal warrant, to order the different allowances to non-commissioned officers and privates to be consolidated, and accounted for monthly.

On the 25th of May, 1797, His Majesty, finding that the consolidated allowance, that for escorting deserters, and of the extra price of bread and meat, was productive of much intricacy and difficulty, and that the amount thereof did not sufficiently answer the purpose, directed that in lieu thereof, one fixed daily rate should be established, which was accordingly done, rendering the pay of the

non-

non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates, fully adequate to the purpose.*

On the 27th of June, 1797, His Majesty took the situation of the subalterns of the cavalry and infantry under his royal consideration, and was pleased to direct, that they should receive their pay free from deductions heretofore made therefrom, on account of poundage, hospital and agency. But this being still too low, His Majesty was graciously pleased to order an allowance of 1s. per diem to each lieutenant, ensign, adjutant, and quarter-master of his marching regiments of infantry, fencible infantry, invalids, and embodied militia, not holding another commission.†

On the 25th of January the following year, His Majesty ordered the field officers and captains of the cavalry and infantry, to receive their whole pay monthly, subject only to the usual deductions, on account of poundage, hospital, and agency.‡

* See Warrants, pages 143 and 49, of General Regulations and Orders for the Conduct of His Majesty's Forces, sold by Egerton, Military Library, Whitehall, 1799.

† See Warrants, pages 157 and 59, ibid.

‡ See Warrant, page 161-2, ibid.

The

The surgeons were also included, to whom His Majesty granted an increase of pay.*

The pay of the army is voted yearly in parliament from estimates laid before it by the secretary at war. From an act passed in 1783, *For the better Regulation of the Office of Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces, and the more regular Payment of the Army*, the following particulars are selected as necessary to be known, but no part relates to the Life Guards, Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, or Foot Guards, as they are governed by their former regulations.

* See Warrant, pages 162-3, General Regulations, 179[illegible] and also a new Warrant for the same purpose, dated 2[illegible] May, 1804.

OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

WHENEVER money is wanted for the services of the army; the paymaster general is, by a memorial delivered to the treasury, to state the particular sums wanted, and to pray that they may be issued to the governor and company of the Bank of England, on his account. On receiving this memorial, the commissioners of His Majesty's treasury for the time being are to direct the auditor of the exchequer to issue the sum required to the officers of the bank, in the same manner as they have heretofore been issued to the paymasters general; and all such monies so issued are to be placed to an account kept in the books of the governor and company of the Bank of England, intitled, *The Account of the Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces*; and the name of such paymaster general for the time being specified: so that henceforward no money is to be paid immediately from the exchequer into the hands of the paymaster general; but that officer, or his deputy, is to draw occasionally for all army services, upon the bank: inserting in his drafts the

 heads

heads of service to which the sums therein mentioned are to be applied.

In the first memorial of each month to the treasury, the paymaster general is to specify the balance of public money then lying in the bank on his account; which balance, on the death or removal of a paymaster is to vest in his successor. He is also to make up an annual account, from the 24th of December, to the 24th of December following, of the ordinary and extraordinary services of the army, intituled, *The Account of the Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces*, to be signed and attested by every paymaster general who may have paid or discharged any part of the said account. This account is to be transmitted, together with proper vouchers, to the auditor of the imprest, who is within six months to examine it; and if found satisfactory, to present it to the proper officer for declaration; after which, an acquittance in the usual form is to be given to the paymaster.

This act likewise embraces several other objects in consequence of the suggestions made by the commissioners of accounts, which are comprehended under the following heads:

Fees of Office.

No fees are to be taken in the paymaster's office, for business done therein, by the officers, clerks, or servants, on penalty of dismission, and being rendered incapable of serving for three years. This however is not to be so construed as to deprive the paymaster of the ordinary allowances for himself, and for contingencies, according to the usual course of office, nor of the power of removing and appointing officers.

Clothing.

The paymaster is to form his memorials to the treasury for the monies appropriated for clothing, on the 24th of June, and the 24th of December in each year, and to issue his drafts upon the bank, in equal payments, to such persons as have regular assignments from the several colonels, or officers commandant of corps. The saving made in the clothing of the invalid companies is to be applied towards a fund for an augmentation to the half pay of officers, who have been maimed in

His Majesty's service, and to the widows and children of such as have been killed. The profits arising to colonels, &c. from the clothing, and their emoluments from the non-effective, or *warrant men*, are not to be affected by this act; but they are to enjoy all those privileges, profits and emoluments, in the same manner as if this act had not been framed.

Colonels of infantry, whether of the line or fencibles, derive whatever profit may arise on the balance of the clothing account; but the commandants of fencible cavalry derive none, nor are they to suffer any loss should the clothing balance be unfavorable.

They receive the same allowance of 24 months off-reckonings that standing regiments of cavalry do: as also an allowance for horse furniture. An account of receipts and disbursements, under proper heads, is stated to the public, and the balance settled between them.

Debentures

Are to be made out annually from December the 25th, except when the service may require them to be made out for any part or parts of a year;

year; and the secretary at war is, together with the debentures, to form estimates of the several annual services under distinct heads; of which copies are to be transmitted to the paymaster general. The secretary at war is also to transmit from time to time to the paymaster's office an account of the effective officers and privates of the regulars and embodied militia in Great Britain; to which account the paymaster is in his drafts and memorials to conform.

Recruiting.

An estimate is to be formed by the secretary at war of the sums necessary for recruiting each regiment, troop or company of His Majesty's forces, and is to be transmitted to the paymaster's office, who is required to form his memorials, and to issue his drafts on this head, at the times, and in the proportions, which the secretary at war shall direct.

Staff Pay and Contingencies.

Staff pay warrants are made out every half year from the adjutant general's returns, specifying the respective periods each officer has served. After a due examination of all contingent accounts, warrants are also made out for discharging them. Both these are done at the War Office, signed by His Majesty and the secretary at war. They are afterwards sent to the Treasury, or the agent for that purpose, to be countersigned by three commissioners as follows:

"We have been made acquainted with this
"warrant.

"*Treasury Chambers, Whitehall,*
"this day of 180 ."

The warrants are then taken to the paymaster general's office, and left there to be entered into his books.

OF REGIMENTAL PAYMASTERS.

IN each regiment of cavalry and infantry, an officer under the degree of a field officer acted as paymaster, who drew for the subsistence and allowances on the agents, to whom he transmitted abstracts and distributions. Prior to 1798, the paymasters were either appointed by the colonel or the captains, in which ever case, those who did it were answerable for them. In January 1798, a new regulation took place, the paymasters in the corps of the line were not to hold any other commission, to rank as captains in their respective regiments, have baggage and forage money the same, and to chuse rooms in barracks or quarters according to the dates of their commissions, but not to have any military command. They were to give security to the secretary at war for the time being, themselves in 2000*l.* and two sureties in 1000*l.* each. In the fencibles and militia, the security was each 1000*l.* and their sureties 500*l.* each. The above sums to become forfeit on proof of malversation, criminal neglect of duty, or if it shall appear that any valuable consideration has been directly or indirectly given in order to obtain the

the appointment. In regiments of the line their pay is 15*s. per diem*, in the fencibles and militia they are allowed to hold another commission, and their pay made up to the above sum; they hold their situation by a commission from His Majesty and are not removable but by his command, or the sentence of a general court martial. When there is a vacancy in any regiment of a paymaster the accounts are to be taken by the major, or if he is absent, the commanding officer, and the two next officers in seniority are to act as a committee to make up and transmit the pay lists and other accounts to the agent, for which trouble, by special application to the secretary at war, they will be remunerated. When a paymaster is appointed to a regiment on foreign service, he is only allowed 5*s. per diem* till he joins, the remainder going to those who do the duty in his absence. A clerk is allowed to the paymaster who is not borne in addition to the number of the corps, for which an allowance of 1*s.* 6¾*d.* is made *per diem*. The paymaster has an allowance of 20*l. per annum* for postage and stationary.

The following instructions have been issued by His Majesty's command for the conduct of paymasters

masters, according to the different dates hereafter specified, which we think best to give at length rather than abridge any of them.

Instructions for Regimental Paymasters of Regulars, Fencibles, and Militia.

January 19, 1798.

I. THE paymaster is to make out monthly pay lists of the corps to which he belongs, to the 24th of each month inclusive, being the day to which the men are required to be accounted with according to the King's regulation.* He is also to make up monthly, under their respective heads, accounts of the different regimental services, for which payments have been made within the period.

II. The paymaster, whose office includes that of muster master, is also to muster the corps he belongs to, by his pay list, on the 24th of each month. The adjutant is to produce at the said musters, monthly rolls made up by himself, which are to be compared with the pay lists, and to be certified by the commanding officer.

* For a particular exception respecting the cavalry, see note to clause vii. of these instructions, page 35.

III. The

III. The paymaster's monthly lists, and adjutant's monthly rolls, are to be made out by troops or companies in the following order, viz.

1st. The colonel's troop or company, in which the field officers not having troops, or companies, and the staff officers, as such, are to be stated.

2d. The lieutenant-colonel's troop or company.

3d. The major's troop or company, after which the other troops or companies are to be placed according to the seniority of rank in the regiment of the respective captains by which they are commanded.*

IV. The names of the serjeants, corporals, trumpeters, drummers, and privates, are each to be arranged in their several troops or companies, in alphabetical order, without any regard to the period, whether complete or broken, for which they may have been paid.

V. The officers and men absent are to be stated in their proper place accordingly, in the paymaster's list, as well as in the adjutant's rolls. N

* The field and staff officers are, in consequence of the former not having companies, mustered by themselves.

charge

charge, however, is to be inserted in the paymaster's lists, but for persons and times for which payment has actually and *bona fide* been made by the paymaster, within the period of the account.

VI. Opposite to the name of each individual for whom a charge is made, are to be inserted the dates from, and to, and the number of days for which he has been paid; as also the amount paid to him.

VII. The pay issued to commissioned officers present, is to be separately vouched by their signatures in the column of " Remarks," opposite to the sum charged for each of them respectively; and the amount of pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates of each troop or company by certificates signed by the officers commanding the same respectively, and the sum is to be inserted in words at length, in their own hand writing.*

* In the cavalry, where permission has been given to make the settlement with the men only once in two months, the following exception may be added to the certificates of the officers commanding the respective troops in the pay lists of the intermediate months when the settlement does not take place, and may follow the printed words " as above stated," viz. except in regard to stoppages from the men, for which they are to be accounted with on the 24th of next.

VIII. In

VIII. In the column of "Remarks," all persons of the regiment, absent, or charged for broken periods, as well as those whose names, as belonging to the same troop or company, have not appeared in the preceding, or are likely not to be found in the subsequent pay list, are to be particularly accounted for. When men are charged for the first time in the paymaster's list, the ground for which the charge is made to commence, from the date stated, must be shewn; and if subsisted before, it must be specified at what place, and by whom.

IX. No transfer of men from one troop or company to another, is to be permitted to take place but on the 25th day of the month, being the period of commencement of each monthly account.

X. Paymasters of regiments at home, are to supply all the recruiting parties of the corps to which they belong, with money for subsistence, and other services, as the officers commanding the said parties will not be allowed to draw on the agent.

The paymasters may issue subsistence for the said parties monthly in advance: the issues for the other branches of the recruiting service are

to

to be made from time to time, and to such amount only, as occasion may require, and as shall be approved and certified by the officer commanding the regiment.

The officers commanding the several recruiting parties are to transmit to the head quarters of the respective corps to which they belong (in time to be annexed to the paymaster's monthly pay lists, and to be included in his general state) monthly accounts of their recruiting disbursements, distinguishing, under their several heads, the sums actually paid by them within the month. The attestations of all recruits raised within the month, and the certificates of intermediate approbation, if any, are also to be transmitted with the said monthly recruiting accounts. These accounts are to be vouched by certificates from the officers commanding the parties respectively, in like manner as the monthly accounts for the several companies, and are to be further authenticated by the signature of the officer commanding the regiment.

XI. Paymasters of regiments, serving abroad, are to take recruits into their pay list only from the time to which they shall have been subsisted, on embarkation: a paymaster will be appointed

to each recruiting district at home, who is to account for them and for the respective parties within the same, till their arrival at Chatham, or their embarkation.

XII. To each monthly account is to be annexed a state of the effects and credits or debts of the non-commissioned officers and private men deceased, or who may have deserted within the said month.

XIII. When any deductions are to be made from the soldier on account of victualling, either at stations abroad, or on the passage thereto, the paymaster is to charge only the nett subsistence paid to the men, agreeably to the rates specified in the schedule annexed to the regulation of the 5th of July, 1797, respecting the pay of corps, serving out of Great Britain, which rates are stated therein under the head of "Nett pay."

XIV. The monthly pay-lists and accounts are to be vouched by certificates from the commanding officer and adjutant, and by an affidavit from the paymaster in the words assigned for each of them respectively in the printed forms. The sums, and in cavalry regiments, the number of troop horses also, are to be inserted in the paymaster's

affidavit

affidavit, in words at length, in the hand-writing of the paymaster, and without any erasure; after which the affidavit is to be taken before the mayor, or chief magistrate of the town where the regiment is stationed, in the presence of the commanding officer and adjutant, and to be further authenticated by their signatures as witnesses.

XV. Monthly pay lists and accounts of the same kind, are also to be made up for distant detachments and parties, at the abovementioned period, by the respective commanding officers, who are to be responsible in the first instance for the said lists and accounts, and to transmit them authenticated by themselves to head quarters, where they are to be annexed to the regimental lists and accounts.

XVI. The paymaster's lists and accounts are to be transmitted regularly, and by the earliest opportunities to the agents: from regiments at home they are to be dispatched on or before the first day of the month subsequent to that in which they determinate. They are to be sent in an open envelope, under cover, to the secretary at war, accompanied by a duplicate of the general state for the immediate use of the War Office. The adju-

tant's rolls are to be transmitted to the War Office at the same time as the pay lists and accounts, but under separate covers.

XVII. The paymasters of regiments stationed abroad are to transmit, by the earliest opportunities of a separate conveyance, duplicates of all the monthly pay lists and accounts for the agents, and of the general states, for the use of the War Office. These duplicates are to be addressed in like manner as the originals.

XVIII. The pay lists thus made out and authenticated, will be deemed to have the full credit and authority of muster rolls, and to be entire and incontrovertible vouchers. The accounts will be settled upon them finally; and no subsequent appeal will be admitted on those parts to which they extend; as to the other parts, no alteration will be allowed after settlement.

XIX. Paymaster's lists and adjutant's rolls, with the certificate and affidavit required, must be agreeable to the appointed form, which extends to two troops or companies only, the form being the same for every troop or company, except the colonel's.

Orders have been given from the War Office for the

the supply of paymaster's lists and adjutant's rolls, adapted to the different establishments, upon application from the respective agents.* And the expence thereof, not exceeding the numbers hereafter mentioned, will be allowed to be charged in the public accounts.

Two books of paymaster's lists, two of adjutant's rolls, and one separate copy of the general state, per month, for each of the regiments stationed at home.

Three books of paymaster's lists, two of adjutant's rolls, and two separate copies of the general state, per month, for each regiment stationed abroad.†

XX. Paymasters of regiments, whether at home or abroad, are not to advance, or issue any money for services not provided for by the King's regulations, unless a special direction shall have been

* The agents in making such application are to state, in writing, the number of troops or companies of each corps for which their requisition is made.

† One of the books of paymaster's lists, and one of the adjutant's rolls, are intended to be kept at the head quarters of the respective regiments; and strict care must be taken to have them made up in conformity to the originals.

 previously

previously obtained by the commanding officer from the Secretary at War, if the corps is at home, or, if abroad, from the general or other officer commanding in chief on the station; with this exception, that if the services should be so sudden and pressing as not to admit of the previous application, in that case the paymaster may advance or issue the sum required, on a positive order, in writing, from the commanding officer of the corps, such commanding officer engaging to be responsible for the same, until the consent of the Secretary of War, or of the General, or other officer commanding in chief as aforesaid, shall have been obtained. It is further to be observed, that in requisitions of this kind, on foreign stations, the charges, when consented to, are not to be placed in the accounts of the corps, but are to be defrayed by the respective officers commanding in chief, and charged in their accounts with government.

XXI. If a corps shall be stationed in any place abroad, for which there is no acting deputy paymaster general, the paymaster shall be responsible for negociating his bills at the most favourable rate of exchange that can be obtained, and at the least

least possible commission. He shall note on each bill the course of exchange at which the same is drawn. He will also be held accountable for all the money he shall procure for bills negociated by him, as aforesaid, and shall give credit for the same in the regimental accounts of the period; annexing, as his voucher for the amount, a certificate, or certificates, under the signature of two respectable merchants. In case of actual loss, the amount shall be charged and certified in like manner.

XXII. As to all points not specially provided for in these instructions, the paymaster is to have recourse to the previous regulations, respecting pay, allowances, recruiting, and contingent disbursements; and as it must be well known in corps, what parts of the several regulations, relative to these heads of service, had ceased to be in force prior to the 24th of December last, it is expected and required, that any inexperienced paymaster who may be appointed under the new system, shall be furnished with all necessary information in this respect by, or by order of the commanding officer of the corps to which he may belong. Should any further enquiry be found requisite,

quisite, the paymaster is to apply to the regimental agent, who can refer to the War Office, if there should be occasion.

XXIII. The paymaster is to be amenable, in the ordinary course, to martial law for every part of his conduct which may appear inconsistent with military discipline, the rules of the service, or the obedience due to the colonel or commanding officer of the corps, or other his superior officer; but he shall not be liable to receive orders touching the manner of making up his pay lists and accounts, unless under a special instruction, in writing, from the officer commanding in chief on the station, if abroad; or, if at home, from the King, through the commander in chief of the forces, or the secretary at war.

XXIV. In case of imputed misdemeanour in the execution of his office, it shall be in the power of the commanding officer in chief on the station, if abroad, (but of no other) to suspend him from duty, until proper enquiry can be made into the charges alleged against him, and to provide in such manner as he, the said officer commanding in chief, shall think fit for the temporary supply of the department.

XXV. In

XXV. In case of the paymaster's death, or incapacity from accident, his papers of accounts shall be taken into the possession of the major, if present; if not, of the commanding officer, and the two officers next in seniority, who are to act as a committee of paymastership, and to make up and transmit the several pay lists and accounts above specified, at the same periods and under the like regulations as are prescribed for the paymaster, until further provision.

XXVI. The paymaster, once appointed, shall not be removable, except by command of the King, or by the sentence of a general court martial.

XXVII. Paymasters of regular regiments, not being allowed to hold regimental commissions, will receive a special military commission under the sign manual. They will be entitled to the same baggage and forage money as captains without companies, and to the choice of quarters according to their standing with respect to the captains in the regiments they belong to; but they are in no shape whatever to have claim to any military rank in the army.

XXVIII. Pay at the rate of fifteen shillings will be

be annexed to the paymaster's commission, but is to commence only from the time of his joining: till his arrival at head quarters, the person or persons executing the duties of the paymastership, according to the present regulations, will receive ten shillings a day from the commencement of such duty: and the paymaster himself, if his corps is serving abroad, will receive five shillings a day from the date of his embarkation to join.

XXIX. Each paymaster will be allowed twenty pounds per annum for postage and stationery; and a clerk, who is to be an enlisted soldier, to have the rank and pay of a serjeant, and to be borne as such on the strength of the regiment, in addition to the establishment of serjeants.

XXX. In regiments of fencibles and militia, where officers are to hold the paymastership with their regimental commissions, they are to be exempted from all duties with arms, and their daily pay will be made up to fifteen shillings, the difference being placed as an extra charge under the head of "paymaster," with this exception, that where a paymaster of fencible cavalry is also captain of a troop, he is to have his daily subsistence made up to fifteen shillings. The rate of baggage and

and forage money, and the choice of quarters, will be regulated, in every instance, by the paymaster's regimental commission.

XXXI. Till the appointment of a paymaster takes place, the officer or officers executing the duties of that department, according to the new regulations, will have the former allowances continued to them.

XXXII. A charge will be admitted in the accompts of the respective regiments for the paymaster's stationery and postage, according to the rates hereafter specified.

INFANTRY.

In each corps consisting of 500 private men, or upwards, twenty pounds per annum.

In corps consisting of 360 private men, and upwards, but less than 500, fifteen pounds per annum.

In corps of 180 private men, and upwards, but less than 360, ten pounds per annum.

CAVALRY.

In each corps of regular cavalry, twenty pounds per annum.

In

In corps of fencible cavalry to the present establishment, of not less than 222 private men, fifteen pounds per annum.

In corps of fencible cavalry, consisting of less than 222 privates, ten pounds per annum.

XXXIII. A clerk will also be allowed, who is to receive pay equal to that of a serjeant, but is not be borne as such in addition to the present establishment of the corps. One of the established serjeants may, however, be employed by the paymaster as his clerk, and receive additional pay as such, provided the commanding officer shall see no objection thereto.

CIRCULAR.

War-Office, 29th March, 1801.

SIR,

IT appearing, from a variety of representations that have been made to this Office, that many paymasters entertain an opinion, that they are entitled to draw for whatever sums they may think proper, without being subject to the interference of the agents, I think it right, in order that you may

may cause the necessary explanation to be given to the paymaster of your regiment, to acquaint you, that the opinion abovementioned is not founded upon any just interpretation of the rules and orders that have been established for carrying into effect the new system of regimental accompts; but that, on the contrary, it is the duty of the agents, acting in the name of the colonels, to watch over the expenditures for the different services of the corps, and to check every irregularity or excess they may perceive, either in the nature or amount of any charge that may be made by paymasters, or others, receiving public money through the agents hands.

With the view of facilitating the execution of this duty as well as of preventing the draughts of paymasters from being made to a greater amount than the several regimental services shall actually require, I have caused certain additional regulations and instructions for the conduct of paymasters and others, in these respects, to be prepared; and having laid the same before the King, I have the honor to acquaint you, that his Majesty has been pleased to approve thereof.

I cannot doubt but that your agent will receive from

from you and from the officers, from time to time, commanding your regiment, every proper assistance and support for accomplishing in the most effectual manner the important objects proposed by the said regulations and instructions; and I beg leave to assure you of the prompt and decisive interference of this department, whenever it shall be required.

Copies of the said regulations, and of the papers thereunto annexed, are enclosed herewith for your information.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Yout most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) W. WINDHAM.

Colonel —— Regiment ——

Addi-

11 *May*, 1801.

Additional Instructions and Regulations respecting the Conduct of Regimental Paymasters and others.

Pay-masters on Home Service, viz. for all Regiments of the Line, Militia, and Fencibles, in Great Britain and the adjacent Islands.

I. EVERY regimental paymaster shall, between the 14th and 17th of each month, lay before the commanding officer an estimate, according to the prescribed form, of the sums that shall appear to be necessary for the services of the regiment, to be defrayed by the paymaster, during the period commencing on the 25th of that month, and ending on the 24th of the month following, both inclusive, distinctly stated under each head of service; and he shall, at the same time,

time, add or deduct, at the foot of the estimate, as the case may require, the probable amount of the sum that will remain in his hands, or be due from the public, on the 24th of the month in which the estimate shall be prepared. The paymaster will also insert in the column allotted for that purpose, the names of the officers, and the number of non-commissioned officers and private men, belonging to the regiment, who are not expected to be paid through the paymaster for the same period.

The commanding officer shall examine the said estimate, and, if satisfied as to the numbers and other circumstances upon which the same shall have been formed, he is to sign the certificate subjoined thereto; and to cause the estimate, and a duplicate thereof, to be transmitted to the secretary at war, so that the same may be received at the War Office in due course of post, on or before the 23d of the month.

II. If, after the said estimate shall have been transmitted as before directed, unexpected occurrences should make it appear that the total amount of the estimate would be insufficient to defray the services of the period, a supplementary estimate

of

of the further sum wanted for that purpose, in which should be fully explained the occasion of the deficiency, is to be prepared and certified as abovementioned, and, together with a duplicate thereof, to be sent off, under the orders of the commanding officer, who is to be responsible for its being done, before any bills shall be drawn on account of such deficiency.

III. The draughts or requisitions of the paymasters, founded upon the said estimates, shall be made for such sums only, and at such intervals within the month, as shall be absolutely necessary to enable them to defray the services regularly, and at the periods, when by the custom of the army, they are usually defrayed.

If at any time it shall appear to the agent, that this rule is not duly attended to, the agent is to make a representation thereupon to the commanding officer, who will, without loss of time, enquire into the circumstances that may have rendered it expedient for the paymaster to encrease the amount of his draughts beyond the usual proportion; and will, with all convenient dispatch, communicate to the agent the result of his enquiries, with his opinion relative thereto, in order that the

the same may, if necessary, be laid before the secretary at war.

IV. No draught or requisition whatever shall be deemed valid and of proper authority by the agent, unless expressing all the services for which it shall be made (distinguishing the proportion for each), and referring to the particular estimate in which such service shall have been included.

V. The paymaster's draughts on the agents shall not in future be made payable after *date;* but at the greatest number of days after *sight*, at which the paymasters may be able to negociate their bills at par.

If, upon particular occasions, it should be found absolutely necessary to draw at sight, the paymasters are hereby required to send letters of advice to the agents, one day at least before that on which they shall issue their draughts, specifying in the said letters the total amount of each bill to be drawn, and the proportional sum, included therein, for each head of service: and the paymasters will be held responsible for any detriment that his Majesty's service may suffer, in consequence of the non-payment of any bill of which the agent shall not have been advised as above directed,

rected, unless in any particular instance, wherein it shall be proved, that it was impossible to give such previous advice.

VI. The services charged in each month shall be invariably and completely liquidated within the same, out of the monies drawn or remitted for them; and the captains of troops and companies, or the officers duly appointed to pay troops and companies, are hereby required to attend particularly to this rule, as they are, and will be, held severally responsible for any misapplication, or defalcation, in the amount of the sums issued to each of them by the paymaster, in regular course, for the use of their respective troops or companies.

VII. In every pay list the paymaster shall give credit, distinctly and separately, for all the sums drawn by, or required to be remitted to him, for the services of the month for which the pay list is made, distinguishing therein the estimated sum drawn, or required to be remitted, for each head of service, the date of each draught or requisition, the period when payable, and to whom; he shall also constantly notice them in like manner, in his abstracts for the agent; and in the last paragraph of

of his affidavit, shall accordingly include the sums that shall have been required to be remitted, as well as those received.

VIII. The paymaster shall keep a book, in which shall be regularly entered, on one side, the total sums charged in each month; and on the opposite side, all the draughts and requisitions made by him on the public service of the regiment; the amount of each draught or requisition, the period when, and the persons to whom payable; classing them in both instances under the respective heads of service, as drawn or paid.

IX. The said several sums are to be added up correctly in the book by the paymaster, as soon as may be after the termination of each of the monthly periods of account, in the manner pointed out in the prescribed form; so as to shew, at one view, the total amount of the payments and receipts, from the 25th of December, up to the latest period in each year; the said books are to be always open to the inspection of the commanding officer, and to that of any inspecting general officer, if demanded; and a duplicate thereof, signed by the paymaster, is to be transmitted to the secretary at

war, with the supplementary pay list required by the 12th article of these instructions.

X. When officers, or parties, not having been subsisted through the regimental paymaster, shall join in the course of the month, the paymaster shall give immediate notice thereof to the agent, specifying the name of each officer, and the number of each party, and shall require information as to the periods to which they may have respectively been subsisted by the agent or district paymaster, in order that he may issue their pay accordingly.

XI. When officers, or parties, shall leave the regiment in the course of the month, the paymaster shall give immediate notice thereof to the agent, specifying the name of each officer, and the number and destination of each party, and shall inform the agent to what periods they shall have been respectively subsisted by him; and from whom, and in what manner, they are to receive their subsistence in future. The agent will, without delay, make the necessary communication to the district paymaster accordingly.

XII. In regard to services, which, from particular circumstances, may not have been defrayed before the termination of the year to which they be-

belonged, and cannot therefore be included in the last monthly pay list of the year, they are to be charged distinctly in a supplementary manuscript pay list, to be vouched in like manner as the monthly pay lists, as to the actual payment of the sums charged, in conformity to the regulations: the said supplementary pay list to be closed and exactly balanced, and to be transmitted, with a duplicate of the general state thereof, for the use of the agent, immediately after the 24th of March ensuing.

Estimates of the sums wanted for these services are to be prepared and transmitted, at the earliest opportunity; and draughts and requisitions for the same are to be made, according to the rules prescribed in Articles II. and V. of these Instructions.

XIII. When any regiment or detachment shall be ordered to embark for service abroad, the paymaster shall prepare an estimate, under the directions of the commanding officer, of the advance of pay that shall appear necessary to enable the officers to lay in provisions for the voyage, and to provide a sufficient stock of necessaries for the men, stating therein the nett pay only of the

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non-commissioned officers and men, agreeably to His Majesty's regulation of the 6th of February, 1799, and deducting the customary stoppage for provisions from the commissioned officers at three pence for each ration: the said estimate, and a duplicate thereof, are to be signed by the commanding officer and paymaster, and to be transmitted as before directed. The advance of pay is, however, not to exceed the usual proportions, according to the destination of the corps, viz.

For the East Indies —	Six Months.
For the Cape of Good Hope	Four Months.
For America, the West Indies, and the Mediterranean	Three Months.
For Portugal and Gibraltar	Two Months.

XIV. It frequently happening, that, either through inexperience or inadvertence, charges are made in the monthly pay lists, which either do not properly belong thereto, or are not supported by the specific vouchers required by the King's regulations, it is intended, with the view of correcting and preventing such irregularities, to notice them from time to time in short additional Articles of Instruction. These occasional notices will be numbered in the order in which they

they shall be framed, and will be circulated with the monthly pay lists; all paymasters are hereby strictly enjoined and required, to pay particular attention to their contents, and to acknowledge the receipt thereof, as also of these, and all other instructions from the War Office, relative to accompts, by a memorandum on one of the leaves of the pay list of the month in which they shall have been received.

They are to transcribe the said instructions and occasional notices into their own regimental books and also into a book which is to be kept in possession of the commanding officer, in order that recourse may be had thereto, in the event of any accident happening to the paymaster's book.

For Regiments on Foreign Service.

XV. All bills drawn by regimental paymasters abroad shall specify the particular services for which they are drawn, and they shall all state the exact rate of exchange as prescribed in Clause XXI of the Instructions for regimental paymasters, dated the 19th of January, 1798. If any bill *whatsoever* is defective in either of these particulars

lars, it will be returned, and the consequences will fall upon the drawer. The paymasters are hereby required to take the earliest opportunity of sending to the agent, by different conveyances, letters of advice of all such bills, specifying in the said letters the total amount of each bill, and the proportional sum included therein for each head of service.

XVI. In every station, where there is an acting deputy paymaster general, the paymasters are to receive from him, all sums that they shall require for the pay of the regiment, as well for officers as for men. If, from unavoidable circumstances they should not be able to obtain the necessary supplies of money from the deputy paymaster general, they may draw upon the agent: but on every such occasion they are to acquaint the secretary at war therewith, by the earliest opportunity, and to give, at the same time, a particular explanation of the cause of their having drawn upon the agent.

XVII. When officers or parties return home, the paymaster shall, by the same conveyance, if practicable, or, if not, by the earliest subsequent opportunity, notify to the agent the period to which

which they shall have been subsisted; and when officers or parties arrive at the regiment from home, the paymaster shall commence their subsistence, according to the advice he shall receive from the agent, or officer by whom they shall have been previously paid, who are hereby respectively required to furnish the paymaster with correct information on this head.

XVIII. Of the Articles in the foregoing Instructions for Regimental Paymasters on home service, the whole of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 14th, as also the first paragraph of the 12th, are to be considered as applying equally to the paymasters of regiments on foreign stations.

Explanatory Directions for the Information and Guidance of Paymasters, &c.

PAY.

Mode of Drawing for the Pay of Corps at Home and Abroad.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

No. 1. IN explanation of the 3d Clause of the Additional Instructions and Regulations, dated the 11th of May, 1801, paymasters are hereby apprized, that, *in the case of corps on the home station*, they may draw at the beginning of the month, for the pay of such of the commissioned and warrant officers as receive the same from them, for the whole month.

The pay of the said officers may be issued to them at once for the complete period; and if it should afterwards appear that the officer was not regularly entitled thereto, the paymaster will be in-

indemnified, upon shewing that he had used every proper endeavour, without success, to recover the over-payment for the public; provided, however, that the circumstances by which the same may have been occasioned shall have been clearly and satisfactorily explained to the Secretary at War, and without unnecessary delay.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

With regard to the pay of the non-commissioned officers and men, paymasters are to draw for such sums only as shall be sufficient to enable the captains of troops and companies at the head quarters of the regiment to settle with their men once a week: for those on detachment, if at any distance, an advance for fourteen days or a month may be made, if thought necessary by the commanding officer.

No exception from this rule can be allowed, but by the express direction of the commanding officer, who, in giving such order to the paymaster, will state therein the grounds on which he considers the further advance to be requisite.

Pro-

Proportion applicable to Bread, Meat, and Forage.

The proportion of the pay of the men applicable towards defraying the charge for bread, is of course to be drawn for only at the times when the persons supplying the article are entitled to be paid: the draughts on account thereof are always to be made payable to the order of the said persons, when it can be done without inconvenience to the service.

The same rule is to be observed, as far as practicable, in regard to the draughts to be given for meat furnished by contract, or otherwise; as also in the cavalry, in regard to such payments for forage, both in barracks and in quarters, as are drawn for on the agent.

The agents will pay particular attention to the requiring a due observance of the above directions.

The Instructions in this Article are considered as applying to *corps on foreign stations*, so far as respects the issue of the pay of commissioned and warrant officers.

Vouchers for the Pay of Officers.

2. Whenever a charge is made by the paymaster of the pay of a commissioned or warrant officer, it is invariably to be supported by the signature of the officer himself upon the pay list, or by his separate receipt to be annexed thereto, specifying the precise period for which the pay is issued; a duplicate receipt in regard to corps at home, being also taken and annexed to the duplicate pay list which is required to be kept at head quarters, and duplicate and triplicate receipts for corps abroad. Officers signing for their pay in the original pay list, should also sign in the duplicate pay list, and in the triplicate pay list, if abroad.

Officers removed from one Corps to another.

3. When an officer is removed from one corps to another, he is not to commence receiving pay in the corps into which he shall have been transferred, until the paymaster or agent thereof shall be satisfied as to the period to which the officer's pay had been issued in the former corps; and the

pay-

paymaster or agent, upon receiving satisfactory information on the subject, is to reimburse, in the first instance, to the paymaster or agent of the corps from which the officer was removed, the amount of the pay that may have been advanced to him beyond the day preceding the date of his new commission, and is to make the charge from the date thereof accordingly, producing the acknowledgment of such paymaster or agent, as his voucher for the sum so reimbursed.

If both corps should be on the same station, the remittance is preferably to be made to the pay-paymaster or agent, by whichever the sum was over-issued: but when the corps are on different stations, it is to be made to the agent only.

The paymaster or agent having made the over-payment, or the agent, in all cases where the regiment, from which the officer was removed, is stationed abroad, will of course be expected to take the proper steps for giving the necessary information on the subject; and in case the sum overpaid should have been charged in the public accompts, they will take care to deduct the same regularly when received back, in their monthly pay lists or abstracts, or in their supplementary accompts,

accompts, if the year to which the charge belonged shall have elapsed.

Officers joining their regiments are to take with them a certificate from their agents of the periods to which they have been paid by them.

Officers having been absent without Leave.

4. Every charge made by an agent or paymaster on account of the pay of an officer for a period during which he shall have been absent without leave, is to be invariably vouched by a reference to the date of the official order conveying the sanction of the Commander in Chief for allowing the same, agreeably to the tenor of the adjutant general's* letter of the 19th of April, 1800.

Rates of Pay of Soldiers serving Abroad, when not liable to a Stoppage for Provisions.

5. It appears necessary to state, for the information of paymasters and agents, in explanation of the King's warrants of 5th of July, 1797, and 6th of February, 1799,† that the pay of soldiers

* A copy of the letter is subjoined.

† See Warrant, at the end of this article.

serving abroad, when not liable to a stoppage for provisions, (except while doing duty as marines on board His Majesty's ships of war) is to be issued at the following rates only, viz.

Cavalry of the Line.

	s.	d.
Serjeant Major — —	2	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Serjeant, Paymaster, Serjeant, Armourer, and Sadler — —	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Corporal — — —	1	4
Trumpeter — — —	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Private — — —	0	$11\frac{1}{2}$

Infantry of the Line.

	s.	d.
Serjeant Major and Quarter-master Serjeant	1	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Serjeant, Paymaster Serjeant, and Armourer — — —	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Corporal — — —	0	$10\frac{3}{4}$
Drummer — — —	0	$10\frac{1}{4}$
Private — — —	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$

The like rates are to be issued in cases where soldiers are employed in a general hospital, established on a foreign station, so as to be properly entitled to rations of provisions free of stoppage.

Stoppages for Rations, &c. and Rates thereof for Soldiers Abroad.

6. The paymaster will observe that the *Stoppage for Provisons*, where the man is liable thereto, is $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ a day, in all situations when deducted from the rates of the pay of *soldiers abroad*, specified in the preceding article: thus leaving for each rank the same nett rate that remains after making the deduction of 6*d*. *per diem* from the *full pay* of the soldier *at home*, in the cases mentioned in the Regulation of the 6th of February, 1799, above referred to.

Soldiers doing duty as marines receive the same rates of *full pay* as when serving at home.

Stoppages for Rations, &c. for Officers and their Servants not being Soldiers.

The stoppages payable for rations of provisions supplied at the public expence to officers and to *their servants not being soldiers*, viz. three-pence for each ration supplied on board ship, and two-pence halfpenny for each ration supplied on shore (which are to be paid by the officers) are to be taken

taken by the paymasters and agents respectively, and are to be brought in aid of the expenditures of the corps, in the accompts of the period, by being deducted from the charge under the head of pay.

The paymasters will be responsible that the proper stoppage for every such ration be duly accounted for as before mentioned, in all cases where the pay of the persons liable thereto is issued through them for the respective periods of the supply, (except in the case of parties returning home as hereafter mentioned) as also where the officers, being present with the corps, and being supplied with rations of provisions at the public expence, shall have made their option to draw for their own pay immediately from the agent.

Stoppages for Rations, &c. of Commanding Officers of Parties and individual Officers going out and returning Home.

The commanding officers of parties, and individual officers, going out to join their regiments on foreign stations, are, on their arrival, to account to the regimental paymaster for the stoppages

pages for rations of provisions supplied to them, while on their passage, at the public expence: the commanding officers of parties, and individual officers, coming home from their regiments, are to account with the agent for the proper amount of the like stoppages.

The paymasters and agents will be held responsible for requiring the proper credits on this head, and for accounting for the same to the public, when received, and are to annex to the accompts of the period, certificates upon honour from the commanding officers of parties, or individual officers, (as the case may require) specifying the particulars and amount of the stoppages paid to the paymaster and agent respectively.

No stoppage is required for rations of provisions supplied to the wives, widows, and children of soldiers.

Soldiers taken from their Corps as Officers Servants.

7. When an officer of a regiment shall be permitted by the commanding officer to take away a soldier of the regiment to which he belongs, for a time, as his servant, the officer is to settle with the

the man for his pay, *at the proper rate*, and is to be reimbursed by the paymaster, if the corps is stationed at home, or by the agent, if the corps is serving abroad, such man being considered on the same footing as a man on furlough, and being accounted for in the pay lists accordingly.

The charge of course is only to be made in a monthly or supplementary accompt of the year for which it is due; and the man's receipt is to be annexed to the accompt as a voucher.

Extra Allowance to Farriers.

8. The charges for the extra allowance to farriers are to be made in the accompts of corps of cavalry *at home*, in strict conformity to the new *Regulation on that head, dated 15th of July, 1802.

No charge whatever is to be made for this service in the pay lists of corps serving *abroad*.

* A copy of the Regulation is subjoined.

ALLOWANCES TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

How to be charged when the Command of a Company is vacant.

9. The *Non effective* proportion of the allowance to captains of companies, viz. 20*l.* per ann. is not chargeable for the period of the command of the company being vacant: the *contingent* proportion may be issued to the officer paying the company during the vacancy.

Allowances to 24th of June, how to be charged and particularized.

10. The allowances under this head, for the half year to the 24th of June, are to be particularized in the pay list to 24th of July ensuing, or in that of the subsequent month in which the same shall be issued by the paymaster: (such pay list being of course, necessarily one of the year to which the allowances belong.)

The statement thereof is to be according to the following form, being the same as is adopted in the supplementary pay lists for the allowances of the latter half year.

Statement

Statement of the Allowances paid by the PAYMASTER to CAPTAINS of TROOPS, and for RIDING MASTERS, &c. [*in the Infantry*, to CAPTAINS of COMPANIES] for the Period from to

Head of Service.	Troops [*or Companies*] by whom commanded	Officers to whom paid.	Periods for which Payment has been made.			Rate per Annum	Amount paid.		
			From	To	No. of Days.		£.	s.	d.
Allowance to Captains of Troops. [or Companies]									
Applies to Cavalry only. Allowance for Riding Masters, &c.						£.			
		Total (carried to the General State.)				£			

RECRUITING.

11. When a man is discharged, the reason of the discharge, and the authority for it, are to be invariably stated against his name in the pay list, in the column of Remarks.—If a substitute or substitutes should have been procured in his stead, his or their names should also be specified.

When a horse is cast, the cause of his being cast, and the authority for it, are to be stated in the pay list, and the sum for which the horse is sold is to be shewn by the auctioneer's accompt, verified by the certificate of the officer who may be directed to attend the sale.

12. The expence of the passage to and from the Isle of Wight of the escort of deserters sent to the *army depot* for general service will be paid by the paymaster of the *depot*; no charge is therefore to be made on account thereof by the paymaster or agent of the corps furnishing the escort.

CONTINGENCIES.

Carriage of Baggage how to be charged.

13. The charges for the carriage of regimental baggage, which are to be made, in strict confor-

mity

mity to the late regulation, dated 8th November, 1802, are to be stated particularly in one of the blank leaves of the pay list of the month in which the same are incurred. The statements of particulars are required to shew

1st. The number of the route or order (as mentioned in the statement of marches, &c.) and, if the route should not have been issued immediately from the War Office, the route itself, or an auticated copy thereof should accompany the pay list.

2dly. The place from, and to which the march was made.

3dly. The number of troops or companies, or the numbers of the detachment.

4thly. The number of miles marched.

5thly. The rate of charge per mile, according to the rules prescribed in the regulation above referred to, and

6thly. The amount thereof.

In the case of the payment of the additional sums, which (as mentioned in the said regulation) may be occasionally demanded and paid, a copy of the order of the magistrates, authorizing the claim, and the receipts of the constables for the

sums paid, are invariably to be annexed to the pay list, in support of the extra charges.

In the estimates for these expenditures the above particulars are to be explained as far as practicable.

The amount of the charge is of course to be added to the accompt of contingent disbursements, in the pay lists.

Allowances for altering Clothing, and for cleaning Arms.

14. The allowances for altering clothing, and for articles for cleaning arms, are granted only to corps of *infantry* on the *home station*—the charges on the former head are to be made as follows, viz. the clothing is to be altered so as to fit the men who shall be effective at the time of the delivery thereof; and the actual expence of the alteration is to be stated in an accompt to be vouched by the certificates of the commanding officer, paymaster, and quarter master, in the following form—

"We certify upon honor that suits "of clothing were actually and necessarily altered "to fit the effective men of the regiment

"of

"of and delivered to them on the
" :—that the expence
"necessarily incurred of the alteration of the said
"clothing has amounted to the sum of [*The*
"*amount to be inserted in words, and not in*
"*figures*], and that no deduction has been made
"from the pay of the men on account thereof—

——— Commanding Officer
——— Paymaster
——— Quarter Master."

When any additional men join the regiment in the course of the year *(the corps still remaining at home)*, and are furnished with clothing which requires to be altered, the expence of the alteration is to be stated from time to time as the same shall be incurred, the expenditure being vouched in the manner above-specified.

When a corps is abroad at the proper time for the delivery of the annual clothing, no charge is to be made for the alteration thereof; but in the event of the corps returning home in the course of the year, and of its being necessary to furnish clothing for additional numbers joining the corps after

after its return, the expence of altering such clothing may be stated as before directed.

Cleaning Arms.

The actual expenditures for articles for cleaning arms are to be stated half yearly, in the monthly and supplementary pay lists as mentioned in No. 30 of these explanatory directions; and accompts thereof, certified by the commanding officer, paymaster, and adjutant, are to be inserted in the said pay lists in the following form, viz.

" *Regt. of*
" Accompt of Expenditures for articles for clean-
" ing arms from to

Articles.	*Amount paid.* £. s. d.
" For brushes and pickers —	
" For turn screws and worms	
" For emery and brick dust	
" For oil — — —	
Total £.	

Memo-

"*Memorandum of the effective number of rank and*
"*file in the above period.*

"*Corporals* } *for the whole time*
"*Privates*
"———
"*Total*
"———
"*Days of broken periods.*"

"We certify upon honour that the sum of [*The* "*sum to be inserted in words, and not in figures.*] "has been actually and necessarily expended by "the regiment of for "the articles above-specified, during the period "of this accompt; and that no deduction has "been made from the pay of the men in respect "thereof—

——— Commanding Officer
——— Paymaster
——— Adjutant."

When a corps is on the home station only for a part of the half year, the accompt is to be made out and certified in like manner for the broken period.

It is to be clearly understood, that though the expenditure should exceed the established allow-

ances

ances for the respective services above mentioned, the full amount thereof is nevertheless to be stated as above directed; but the paymaster's charge is, in all such cases, to be confined, in regard to the altering of clothing, to the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* for each suit altered; and for the articles for cleaning arms, to the proportion of 2*s.* 9*d.* per annum for each effective rank and file, according to the period of the regiments being on the home service.

The accompts are to be stated distinctly on one of the blank pages of the pay list, and the charges are to be made under the head of Contingencies.

Allowances for Fire and Candle, for Carriage of Ammunition, and for Horse Cloths and Surcingles.

15. The half yearly allowances for fire and candle for guards, for carriage of ammunition, and, in the cavalry, for horse cloths and surcingles, are applicable only to corps on the *home station.*

Allowance for Postage and Stationery for Regiments serving Abroad.

16. The allowance for regimental postage and stationery on foreign stations is 20*l.* per annum

for

for corps of *infantry*, consisting, as established, of 360 private men or upwards, and 12*l.* per annum for a corps of *cavalry*, consisting of three troops or more.

Allowance for Medical Expences.

17. No charge on account of regimental medical expences is to be inserted in the pay lists of corps of the line on the home station, unless previously approved by the inspector general of army hospitals, if the corps be stationed in England or Wales, or in the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney; or by the principal officer of the medical staff in Scotland, if the corps be stationed in that part of the kingdom. The particulars of the charges on this head, in the pay lists of corps serving abroad, are to be stated in an accompt to be made up by the surgeon, and verified by his affidavit as to the whole of the expences charged having been actually, and necessarily, incurred for articles provided for the use of the sick, and not chargeable against the pay of the men. The bills and receipts for the several charges are of course to be annexed to the accompt.

In

In special cases, when it may be necessary to make an advance or advances of money to the surgeon of a regiment of the line before the termination of the half year, the paymaster may issue such sum or sums on account, as shall be approved by the commanding officer, which will of course be accounted for by the surgeon in his half yearly contingent accompt.

These advances are always to be estimated by the paymaster under the head of contingencies.

Discount, and Stamps on Bills.

18. No charge is to be made of discount on the bills of paymasters in Great Britain: if a paymaster should find a difficulty in negociating his bills at *par*, he is to apply, in the first instance, to the collectors of the revenue at or nearest to the place, and in case they should not be able to furnish him with cash or bank notes, he is to require the agent to remit bank notes, who will forward the same accordingly, observing the usual precautions of dividing them in halves, and sending them by different posts.

The paymaster may charge the actual expence of

of the stamps upon his bills drawn on the agent for the public service of the corps, stating, in future, the particulars, under the head of contingencies, in the same accompt where the draughts themselves are credited: the expences that have already been incurred for stamps on such bills since the *present system* of accompts, and have not yet been brought against the public, may be charged in the supplementary accompt for the year 1802; statements of the particulars of the stamps used for the bills credited in the pay lists of each month, certified by the respective paymasters by whom they were paid for, being annexed to the said supplementary accompt.

Taxes upon Horses of Officers.

19. Charges made by officers for taxes paid for horses actually and necessarily kept by them for the public service only, and not exceeding the prescribed numbers, may be paid, and inserted in the regimental pay lists, upon being vouched by the receipts of the collectors, (who are instructed to make them out in a particular form) and by

certificates from the officers to whom the horses belong, in the following terms, viz.

"I do certify upon honour, that the number of
" horses for which I have paid the sum of
" being the amount of duties from
"   to   were actually and
" *bona fide* kept by me for the public service
" only."

It is however to be clearly understood, that in cases where the rate of the tax upon each horse shall have been increased in consequence of the officers keeping other horses than those employed solely on the public service, the charge is of course to be inserted at no higher rate than would have been payable for the number so employed, had the officers not kept any others.

Allowances to Officers and Men in Ireland.

20. Officers and men belonging to regiments upon the British establishment are to receive, while stationed in Ireland, the same allowances as are granted to His Majesty's troops serving in that part of the united kingdom, and no other; and the charges are to be made in the public accompts accordingly.

Extra-

Extraordinary Expences not to be incurred without Authority.

21. No expence not strictly warranted by law, or by the existing regulations, is to be incurred, without previously obtaining an authority from the War-Office, unless in very special cases where the exigency of the service may be such as to render it impossible to apply for, and receive, such previous authority.

In all these cases an immediate report is to be made to the Secretary at War, explaining the grounds of the necessity for incurring the expence, and the reasons why an official authority could not be applied for, and received in time; and the charge is not to be made, until the Secretary at War's sanction shall have been obtained. In making charges of this description, the date of the authority or sanction, is to be invariably quoted.

Should any charges be inserted, contrary to this direction, the paymaster will of course be considered, on the settlement of the accompts, as responsible to the public for the amount so charged.

EXTRA ALLOWANCE TO INN-KEEPERS, &c.

Charges how to be inserted and vouched.

22. When a charge is made of the allowance to inn-keepers for a man (or of the allowance to the man himself in Scotland or the Isle of Man), as being in stationary quarters, the place where he is quartered is to be specified against his name in the column of remarks. When the charge is made for a man as being on a march, reference is to be made in the same column to the number of the route under which he shall have marched. These routes are to be numbered accordingly, and to be described in the printed form allotted to that purpose, in the pay list.

If the route shall have been issued immediately from the War-Office, it will be sufficient to specify the date thereof, and the other particulars pointed out in the said form; but if it shall have been granted by a general officer commanding in a district, the original order, or an authenticated copy thereof, is to be annexed to the pay list.

23. When a man is returned "absent, sick," it is to be stated against his name whether he is

in

in the regimental or general hospital. He is entitled to the allowance in lieu of beer in the regimental hospital at home, but not in a general hospital.

DIRECTIONS WHICH CANNOT BE CLASSED UNDER ANY PARTICULAR HEAD OF SERVICE.

Payment for Articles of Subsistence to be made punctually.

24. Paymasters are desired to pay the strictest attention to the subject of the General Order* lately given by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, dated the 25th of September, 1802, relative to the regular and punctual payment of the demands of persons who furnish articles of subsistence for the men and horses of the corps.

Additions and Deductions, how to be made at the Foot of the general States.

25. When any *additions* or *deductions* are to be made in the general monthly states, either in consequence

* A copy of the Order referred to is added.

sequence of errors discovered in former pay lists, or in pursuance of directions from the Secretary at War, or otherwise, the sums to be added or deducted, are to be inserted at the foot of the general state, as shewn by the new printed forms thereof, lately adopted in the regimental pay lists, in the following manner, viz.

If an *over charge* has been made against the public, the amount is to be deducted from, and, if an *under charge*, it is to be added, to the total of the *expenditures*: if a *short credit* has been given, the amount is to be added to, and, if an *over credit*, it is to be deducted from, the total of the *receipts*.

The particulars of the sums so added or deducted, are to be fully described, and classed under their proper heads of service in a separate statement (similar to the one which accompanies the new form of supplementary pay list hereafter mentioned), to be inserted in, or annexed to, the pay lists. In this statement reference is to be made to the monthly pay lists in which the erroneous charges or credits had been originally inserted, as also to the authority or direction, if

any

any, by which the correction shall have been made.

The sums so added and deducted, are of course to be placed in the general states under the respective heads of service to which they belong, in order that the proper amount of the regimental disbursements or receipts for each service accounted for by the paymaster, may be shewn, at the termination of each period of accompt.

The like rules are to be observed in making out the supplementary accompts: printed forms, adapted to the cases that are likely to occur, will be furnished from the War Office.

Fees of Commissions.

26. An officer obtaining a commission in any corps of cavalry or infantry of the line or fencible corps, is to be charged with the fees thereof by the regimental or district paymaster, or by the agent, accordingly as he shall commence receiving the pay of his new appointment from the one or the other. Where the fees, or a proportion thereof, shall have been received by the paymaster, he is immediately to remit the same to the agent.

Should

Should the paymaster or agent by whom the officer's pay shall have been first issued cease to issue the same previously to the payment of the full amount of the said fees, he is immediately to signify what proportion thereof shall have remained unpaid, to the paymaster or agent, by whom the officer's pay is likely to be issued in future, who is to receive the same accordingly, and to remit it to the agent by whom the fees shall have been paid.

A table of fees to be paid on regimental commissions signed by the King, is annexed.

TABLE of FEES paid on Regimental Commissions signed by the KING.

RANK.	Rate for Cavalry.			Rate for Infantry.		
Colonel — — — —	£12	2	6	£11	0	6
Lieutenant Colonel — — —	10	8	6	9	13	6
Major — — — — —	10	0	6	9	9	6
Captain — — — —	9	10	6	8	19	6
Captain Lieutenant — — — —	8	17	6	8	8	10
Lieutenant — — — — —	7	17	6	6	8	10
2d Lieutenant — — — — —	0	0	0	6	6	10
Cornet — — — — —	5	15	6	0	0	0
Ensign — — — — —	0	0	0	4	6	10
Paymaster — — — — —	9	17	6	9	17	6
Adjutant — — — — —	4	9	6	4	7	6
Ditto with the rank of Cornet or Ensign — —	8	7	0	7	3	0
Quarter-Master — — — —	0	0	0	4	8	10
Surgeon — — — — —	5	3	6	4	19	6
Assistant Surgeon — — — —	4	14	6	4	14	6
Veterinary Surgeon — — —	4	15	6	0	0	0

Men in Confinement.

27. When a man is in confinement, not regimental, the cause and place thereof are to be specified against his name in the pay lists. In that situation he is not entitled to any part of the allowances of beer, &c. charged under the head of extra allowances to inn-keepers, &c. nor is he entitled to pay or regimental allowances, if imprisoned for debt.

Deserters.

The charges on account of deserters are to be made in strict conformity to the regulations in force on that head.

Men of other Regiments.

No charge is to be made of cash advanced to deserters, or to men of other regiments, without a special authority for that purpose from the Secretary at War.

Mustering and paying Detachments.

28. When a detachment, in consequence of its being at a distance from the regiment, or of other special circumstances, cannot be mustered by the pay-

paymaster, the officer commanding the detachment is, on the 24th of the month, to muster the same; and the pay lists (which he is to make up, in conformity to the 15th Clause of the Instructions to Paymasters, &c. dated the 19th January, 1798), are to be vouched by a special certificate from the said commanding officer, to the same purport as the affidavit of the paymaster, as well in regard to the fact of the muster having been taken, as to the correctness of the charges.

The said pay lists, when received at head quarters, are to be examined by the commanding officer of the regiment and paymaster, and the proper corrections are to be made therein, previously to their being annexed to the regimental pay lists.

The necessary sums for pay, and other services, are in such cases to be supplied by the regimental paymaster, who is to take care that the requisite information as to the forms of pay lists and accompts be given to the commanding officer of the detachment.

Draughts for Half-yearly Allowances.

29. The draughts of the paymasters for the regulated half yearly allowances are to be made separately

parately, and are not on any account to include other services. They are not to be drawn until after the 24th of June and 24th of December.

Half yearly Allowances how to be charged.

The charges on those heads for the first half year, are preferably to be stated, if paid, in the pay list to the 24th of July, and for the last half year they are of course to be included in a supplementary pay list.

The agents will understand, that the draughts so made for the said half yearly allowances, are to be regularly paid, provided, in the case of the regiment being at home, the paymaster shall have furnished the proper estimates thereof, as required by the existing regulations.

Vouchers not to be altered or erased, and Duplicates to be taken.

30. No voucher will be admitted in which there shall be any *erasure, interpolation,* or *alteration,* affecting the nature or amount of the expenditure, or the time of payment; and it will be proper, in every instance where practicable, to take

take duplicate receipts or other vouchers, in order that the duplicate pay lists and accompts retained at the regiment, may in every respect be complete and ready to be produced if required, for the same purposes as the original.

For the regiments on foreign stations, triplicate vouchers should in like manner be taken.

Clothing not to be charged in the Pay Lists.

31. No other charge than that for altering clothing (as described in Article 15) is to be made on account of clothing, accoutrements, or horse appointments, in the pay lists of regular or fencible corps.

In the pay lists of the embodied militia the expences of altering clothing and of the carriage of clothing and accoutrements from the packers to the head quarters of the corps, may be properly inserted.

No charge is to be made in any pay lists for bat, baggage, or forage money, unless in special cases, where an authority for that purpose shall have been previously received from the Secretary at War.

Bills

Bills drawn at Par from a foreign Station to be certified.

32. When a paymaster's bill upon the agent, drawn at a foreign station, is negociated at *Par*, it is necessary (in conformity to the meaning of the 21st Article of the Instructions to Paymasters, of the 19th of January, 1798, and of the 15th Article of the Additional Instructions, &c. dated the 11th of May, 1801), that the certificate of two respectable merchants, who are not interested in negociating the bill, should invariably be annexed to the pay list in which the draft is credited, stating the rate of exchange with London at the *exact* period when the bill shall have been negociated.

Given at the War Office, this 30th day of November, 1802.

(Signed) CHARLES YORKE.

Expla-

Explanatory Directions for the Information and Guidance of Paymasters and others.

(continued.)

PAY.

Officers absent without Leave.

ART. 33. IN order that the regimental agents may be duly apprized of the names of the officers absent without leave, the paymasters are to annex lists of such officers to the monthly estimates for corps at home, and to the monthly general states of their pay lists for corps abroad, transmitted for the use of the agents, specifying therein the periods of the officers having been so absent.

Officers and Men on Recruiting Service.

34. When officers and men are returned "*Recruiting*," the places where they are respectively stationed, are, if known to the regiment, to be specified against their names in the pay lists.

Men on Furlough.

35. When men are returned "*On Furlough*," the periods for which their furloughs are granted, and the dates of their leaving the regiment, are to be stated against their names in the pay lists; and when men return from furlough, the dates of their joining are to be specified in like manner.

Sums payable out of Subsistence for Men and Horses.

36. The paymaster of a corps stationed in Great Britain, is to annex to the pay lists, duplicates of the accompts required to be made out by the contractors, who supply bread and forage under the superintendance of the commissary general, to which are to be subjoined declarations from the contractors, or their agents, stating, whether the proportions of their claims, payable out of the subsistence of the men and horses have been received in cash, or by bills upon the regimental agents. The paymaster is reminded, that these payments are always to be made by bills upon the agent, in favour of the contractors, where it can be done without inconvenience to the service.

CONTINGENCIES.

Allowance for Great Coats.

37. The allowance for *great coats* is not to be brought into the public accompts of the paymaster, the same being intended to form a fund in the hands of the agent, for the supply of that article, under the direction of the commanding officer.

DIRECTIONS WHICH CANNOT BE CLASSED UNDER ANY PARTICULAR HEAD OF SERVICE.

In Cases of Payments made after the 24th of the Month, but previously to closing the Pay Lists.

38. It being possible that a paymaster may, from necessity, make payments, or draw bills, after the 24th of the month, for services belonging to the period of his pay list: he will, in such case, make the following alteration in the form of his affidavit, namely, instead of the words "*total sum* "*paid for the said services within the period of the* "*said accompts,*" he will, in that part which relates to his payments, insert the words "*total sum* "*paid for the services charged in the said muster* "*roll*

"*roll and pay list;*" and in that part which relates to his receipts, instead of the words "*total* "*sum received, drawn for, or required to be re-* "*mitted for the said services within the same pe-* "*riod*" he will insert the words "*total sum* "*received, drawn for, or required to be remitted* "*on account of the said services,*" with similar alterations on the credit side of the general state. It is to be clearly understood, that the full amount of the sum so stated to have been paid or received, must have been actually paid, or received, drawn for or required to be remitted, previously to the time of the paymaster swearing to his pay list.

(Signed) C. YORKE.

War Office, 5th March, 1803.

Since the foregoing regulations have been issued, the following circular letters have according to their dates been sent to commanding officers, paymasters, or agents for their guidance.

Warrant

6th February, 1799.

Warrant declaring the Deductions to be taken, under various Circumstances of Service, out of Great Britain, and in General Hospitals, at Home and Abroad, from the full Pay of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Life Guards, Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, Fencible Cavalry, Foot Guards, Infantry of the Line, Militia, Fencible Infantry, and Invalids.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS We think it expedient, as well for the sake of uniformity, as with the view of simplifying the accompts of the non-commissioned officers and men of our forces, and of facilitating the settlement thereof, to order, that the deductions to be taken in certain cases, from the pay of our said non-commissioned officers and men, shall hereafter be the same for all ranks, and in all corps, under the like circumstances of service; our will and pleasure is, that instead of the several deductions specified in the schedule annexed to our warrant of the 5th day of July, 1797, and in any subsequent regulations issued from the office

fice of our commander in chief, or secretary at war, there shall be taken a deduction of 6*d.* a day from the full pay of every serjeant, corporal, trumpeter, drummer, fifer, and private man of our regiments of *Life Guards*, Royal Regiment of *Horse Guards*, regiments of *Dragoon Guards*, *Dragoons*, *Fencible Cavalry*, *Foot Guards*, *Infantry of the Line*, *Militia* and *Fencible Infantry*, and companies of *Invalids*, when serving out of Great Britain, on stations at which provisions are supplied by the public; also, when embarked in transports, or other vessels (except while serving as marines, or during their passage to and from India, at the expence of the East India Company); also when prisoners of war, and maintained at the expence of Great Britain; and likewise when in general hospitals, either at home or abroad; in which several cases, a stoppage from the pay of our troops, on account of provisions, has always been made.

And it is our will and pleasure, that there shall be taken a deduction of 3½*d.* a day from the full pay of each serjeant, corporal, trumpeter, drummer, fifer, and private man of our said corps, when stationed in Jamaica, in New South

South Wales, at Gibraltar (the loss by exchange, at the latter place, continuing as before) and while on their passage to and from India, at the expence of the East India Company; in which several cases no stoppage has heretofore been made on account of provisions.

It is our further will and pleasure, that while any of the non-commissioned officers and men shall serve as marines, they shall not be liable to any deduction whatsoever from their full pay, on account of provisions.

And it is our will and pleasure, that the deductions aforementioned shall be considered as commencing, in regard to the troops at home, from the 25th day of February, 1799, inclusive; and in regard to the troops abroad, from the 25th day of April, 1799, inclusive; or as soon thereafter as this our warrant shall have been received by the respective officers commanding on foreign stations, and shall have been given out, in general orders, according to the custom of our service.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this 6th day of February, 1799, in the 39th year of our reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

(Signed) W. WINDHAM.

CIR-

CIRCULAR

WAR OFFICE, 20 *Feb.* 1799.

Relative to the Effects and Credits of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates who Die.

SIR,

THE King having been pleased, by his Regulations, of the 19th January, 1798, to order that a report of the effects and credits of non-commissioned officers and privates, who may die or desert, shall be regularly made from each regiment, in the pay list of the period: I have it now in command to acquaint you, what further measures are to be taken, relative to the said effects and credits, in the case of the deceased soldiers, and to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure, that the following instructions be strictly observed by the regiment under your command.

Whenever a non-commissioned officer or private shall die, his regimental debts (which considering the pay soldiers at present receive, can be but few and small, if any, and ought not in any instance to exceed, except when encreased by the sentence of a court-martial, 10*s*. for any soldier in the infantry, and 15*s*. in the cavalry) shall be liquidated

quidated out of the amount of his effects and credits; the remainder of which shall then be placed in the hands of the regimental paymaster, and shall be duly paid over by him to the representatives of such non-commissioned officer or private, if claimed antecedently to the respective periods hereafter prescribed for crediting the same to the public.

On the 24th of June, and the 24th of December, in each year, a general statement, shewing the several receipts and payments under this head, with the names of the respective men, shall be given on some blank leaf or leaves of the current pay list, for the six months, terminating on the 24th of December, and 24th of June preceding, respectively; so that six months at the least will have elapsed from the periods of the death of the men, before the general statement is made up; and the balance of each statement shall be then credited to the public, and carried to the general state of the said pay list, so as to be vouched by the general certificate and affidavit of the commanding officer, adjutant, and paymaster, respectively.

In the event of a change in the paymaster, a general

general statement, made up and vouched in like manner, of the receipts and payments from the termination of the last half-yearly account, under this head, to the period when the person or persons doing the duty of paymaster shall have ceased to act, shall be transmitted to this office, and a duplicate thereof delivered to the new paymaster to whom the balance is to be paid, in order that he may account for the several sums, and include them in his general statement of effects and credit, as before directed.

Those balances, though credited thus to the public, will still be considered as a deposit, and liable to be refunded at any subsequent period, when demanded by the proper representatives: and the paymaster and agent are hereby authorized and required to receive, examine, and report such demands accordingly, to this office, in order that the necessary directions may be given for satisfying the same.

Such regimental debts of soldiers who die, as may not be liquidated by their repective effects and credits, are to fall, as heretofore, on the captains of the respective troops or companies to which they belong; except in cases where the deficiency

ficiency shall have been created by the sentence of a court martial, when the amount of such deficiency shall be considered as a public charge, and not to be made good by the captain.

With respect to effects and credits of non-commissioned officers and privates deceased, and the appropriation thereof, from the 25th of December, 1797, to the 24th of December, 1798, the regimental paymaster will state them in one general account in the pay list to the 24th of June next.

Given at the War Office, this 20th day of February, 1799.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) W. WINDHAM.

CIRCULAR.

WAR OFFICE, 13 *July*, 1799.

SIR,

THE Commander in Chief having referred to me two memorials from the adjutants of militia corps, relative to the expence to which they are subjected for the maintenance of the horses,

horses, which they are under the necessity of keeping for regimental duty, in pursuance of His Majesty's orders: and the situation of the said officers, and (equally) of the adjutants of the infantry and the line, and fencible infantry, appearing to be well entitled to relief; I have the honour to acquaint you, that His Royal Highness concurs with me in the propriety of granting to each adjutant of infantry of the line, militia, and fencible infantry, in Great Britain, an allowance for the maintenance of one horse, when forage is not issued in kind, at the same rate as is made in the like case to the general and staff officers in districts, which at present is 2*s*. *per diem*.

This regulation is to commence from the 25th of last month inclusive; after which time the adjutants are not to make any charge for the sums which they may pay the innkeepers when their horses are billetted.

The allowance is to be charged monthly, when paid, in the pay lists of the respective corps; and by His Royal Highness's express desire, a certificate is to be annexed thereto, from the commanding officer, declaring upon honour, that the horse kept by the adjutant is actually his property, and neces-

necessarily kept for regimental duty, and that it has been so during the whole of the period for which the allowance shall have been charged.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) W. WINDHAM.

Colonel of the

Regiment of

Copy of a Letter from the Adjutant General to the Secretary at War, relative to Officers absent without Leave.

HORSE GUARDS, 19*th April*, 1800.

SIR,

I HAVE received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's directions to inform you, that in consequence of the representation made to the King of the frequent instances which occur of officers being guilty of neglect of duty, by being absent without leave, and not joining their respective regiments; it is His Majesty's pleasure, that in future the pay of all officers who are absent without leave, or who, having obtained leave

leave of absence, overstay the period of it (of whom I have received His Royal Highness's commands to make from time to time special returns to the War Office) shall be stopped in the hands of their agents, nor shall it in any instance be afterwards paid to such officers, except upon a very strong and full representation from the commanding officer, stating some unavoidable cause for this apparent breach of duty; in which particular cases His Majesty's further pleasure will be notified, through the Commander in Chief, to the War Office.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief will feel it incumbent on him to submit the name of any officer, who continues absent without leave, and whose absence is not accounted for, to His Majesty, for the purpose of his being superseded.

I am commanded to request you will cause this information to be transmitted to the agents of the army, directing them to give it the most extensive circulation in the regiments in their agency, and that you will enjoin them in every instance to give immediate notice to officers appointed to regiments in their agency, whether by original appointments,

exchanges,

exchanges, or promotions, directing them at the same time to have recourse to the readiest means of joining their respective regiments whether at home or on foreign stations.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c.
(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General.

Right Hon. Wm. Windham,
Secretary at War, &c. &c.

CIRCULAR.

WAR OFFICE, 25 *March*, 1801.

SIR,

THERE being reason to believe that the orders formerly issued, relative to the allowance of the extra price of meat to the non-commissioned officers and privates of His Majesty's regiments of cavalry and infantry, are either not generally known, or have not been sufficiently adverted to,* I have the honour to enclose to you, a form

* The following is an extract from the orders above referred to, dated 25 May, 1797.

" From the 25th of this instant May, inclusive, the soldier is to defray the whole expence of his bread and meat; with

a form of an account, with the certificate to be annexed thereto, to be transcribed on one of the blank leaves of the regimental pay lists, by which the expenditures under that head will uniformly be required to be vouched, before they can be admitted as a charge against the public.

I am at the same time directed to recommend to you in the strongest manner to watch over the application of the said allowance, to give the utmost attention to prevent any excess of expenditure, by taking care that no higher price is given than is absolutely necessary for procuring good and wholesome meat, such as soldiers are used to have, and that no extravagance be admitted in the quality thereof.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. YORKE.

Officer commanding the
Regiment of

with this exception, that if meat, of the quality proper to be provided for him, should exceed the price of 6d. a pound, or if bread, of the household quality, should exceed the price of $1\frac{1}{2}$d. a pound, such excess of price shall be allowed to him upon a quantity not exceeding three quarters of a pound of meat, and one pound of bread a day, for each man."

See His Majesty's Warrants for Increasing and Regulating the Pay and Allowance of the Corps of Cavalry and Infantry. *General Regulations and Orders*, 1799, pages 143, 153.

Copy

ACCOUNT of the Extra Price of Meat purchased for the Non-commissioned Officers and Private Men of the Regiment of between the 25th of and the 24th of , both Days inclusive.

Days of Delivery.	Number of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates present	No. of Pounds of Meat delivered.	Expence of each Pound.	Difference exceeding 6d. per lb. charged to Government.	Total charge to Government for each delivery.

We certify upon honour, that the non-commissioned officers and privates for whom a charge is made in this Return, were effective and present, at the respective periods therein specified; that the quantity of meat as stated, was actually delivered to them, agreeably to His Majesty's Regulations of the 25th of May, 1797, according to the rates and prices charged; and that every possible care has been taken to obtain the meat on the most reasonable terms, and of the quality proper for the men.

______ ______ Commanding Officer.
______ ______ Adjutant.
______ ______ Paymaster.

This certificate must also be authenticated in all regiments ferving in brigade, in garrison or cantonments, by the additional signature of the general or other officer commanding. See Regulations and Orders, 1st November, 1804, page 58.

Copy of a Circular Letter from the Deputy Secretary at War, to the Colonels of Regiments of Cavalry, relative to the extra Allowance to Farriers.

WAR OFFICE, 15*th July*, 1802.

SIR,

IN the absence of the secretary at war I have the honor to acquaint you, in pursuance of instructions from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, that from the 25th ult. inclusive, only one farrier per troop will be allowed in the Regiment of under your command.

I am at the same time to communicate to you the following particulars in regard to the allowances that will be made for farriery, from the above period, viz.

During the time that the regiment shall be serving at home, the farriers are to receive an allowance of three farthings per diem for each effective troop horse, one halfpenny thereof being payable out of the subsistence of the horse, and the remainder being to be charged by the paymaster as an extra expence. This allowance is clearly

to

to be understood as including the sum of three shillings per annum, to be paid by the farriers for medicines supplied by the principal veterinary surgeon.

During the time that the regiment shall be stationed abroad, no charge of an extra allowance to the farriers is to be made in the public accompts; but in cases where the farriers shall find the regular allowance of one halfpenny per diem, paid out of the subsistence of the horse, to be insufficient, they are to address their applications for relief through the commanding officer of the regiment, to the general officer commanding on the station, who will grant such relief as he shall think proper, and charge the amount in his contingent account with the treasury.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c.
(Signed) M. LEWIS.

General Orders.

HORSE GUARDS, 25 *Sept.* 1802.

IT having frequently occurred that the paymasters of regiments have drawn for the full

full pay of their respective corps, and neglected to satisfy the just demands of persons who have furnished articles of subsistence for the men and horses during the current month, from which practice much discredit has arisen to the service, as well as much embarrassment and inconvenience both to the public and to individuals, His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct, that in future, officers in the command of regiments shall, at the end of each month, and previously to their certifying the pay-lists of that month, make the most particular enquiry whether every demand of the above description has been properly satisfied up to the 24th of the month inclusive; and in case of any neglect on this head on the part of the paymaster, to report the same to the adjutant general, for the information of the Commander in Chief, in order that proper notice may be taken of the conduct of such paymaster.

By order of His Royal Highness
The Commander in Chief.

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General,

Regula-

Regulation for subsisting Men belonging to Regiments in Ireland, and left behind in Great Britain; and in certain Cases, Men of such Regiments coming over to England on Furlough.

War Office, 21*st May*, 1803.

MUCH inconvenience having been experienced from there not being any uniform rule established for subsisting men belonging to regiments in Ireland, and left behind in Great Britain, and, in certain cases, men of such regiments coming over to this country on furlough; the following regulation has been framed, with a view of remedying the inconvenience, and is to be strictly attended to by regimental and district paymasters, the general agent, and all others whom it may concern.

When from sickness, or any other cause, a party is left behind in this country by a regiment embarking for Ireland, their pay is to be issued by the regimental paymaster, up to the termination of the military month in which the corps embarks.

The regimental paymaster is to make a report to the paymaster of the recruiting district in which the party is left, or to the paymaster of the detachments, if in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth

mouth or Plymouth, or other place where a paymaster of detachments should be stationed, as well of the numbers of each rank belonging to the party, as of the period to which they have been paid. He is to make a similar report to the agent of the regiment in Ireland, apprizing him that the pay and allowances of such party are to be supplied in England, by means of the general agent for recruiting, in like manner as is prescribed for a recruiting party of a regiment on the Irish establishment, and are to be charged in the pay lists of the district paymaster, or paymasters of detachments; which are of course to be transmitted to the War Office in Dublin.

The regimental paymaster is also to supply the officer commanding the party with the necessary information and proper forms of accompt, to enable him to make up his pay lists for the district paymaster, or paymaster of detachments, respectively, as the case may be; the officers and men of the party continuing to receive the same rates of pay and allowances as are received by troops on the British establishment in England, or Scotland, according as the party shall happen to be

stationed

stationed. The form of the certificate at the foot of the accompts is to be as follows:

When applying to Cavalry.

"I do hereby certify and declare, upon my word and honour, as an officer and a gentleman, that on the day of I mustered the party and horses under my command, belonging to the regiment of , at which time I saw such commissioned, non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, privates, and horses, as are borne upon the preceding muster roll and pay list, excepting such of them as are therein stated to be absent; and that, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the reasons of absence specified opposite to the respective names, and number of horses, in the said muster roll and pay list, are the true and actual reasons thereof.

"I do further certify, that the sum of charged on account of pay, has been actually and *bona fide* received for the commissioned, non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and privates of this party, as above stated, and paid to them, as to the persons who have supplied articles of subsistence.

 "That

"That the sum of charged for the extra allowance to inn-keepers, &c. for men, and the sum of charged under the same head for horses, as also the sum of charged on account of subsistence for troop horses, have been duly received and applied."

When applying to Infantry.

"I do hereby certify and declare, upon my word and honour, as an officer and a gentleman, that on the day of I mustered the party under my command, belonging to the regiment of , at which time I saw such commissioned, non-commissioned officers, drummers or fifers, and privates, as are borne upon the preceding muster roll and pay list, excepting such of them as are therein stated to be absent; and that, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the reasons of absence specified opposite to the respective names in the said muster roll and pay list, are the true and actual reasons thereof.

"I do further certify, that the sum of charged on account of pay has been actually and *bona fide* received for the commissioned, non-commissioned

commissioned officers, drummers or fifers, and privates of this party, as above stated, and paid to them, or to the persons who have supplied articles of subsistence.

"And also that the sum of
charged for the extra allowance to innkeepers, &c. has been duly received and applied."

The paymaster of the recruiting district, or paymaster of detachments, is to continue the issue of the pay of the party so long as they remain in his district, or in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth or Plymouth, or other place, as before mentioned, and is to draw for the amount upon the general agent for recruiting in London, taking care to include the charge of the expenditures thereof in his pay lists with the Irish government, and to transmit to the said general agent distinct abstracts thereof, in like manner as is prescribed for a recruiting party in the 27th Article of the Regulations and Instructions for carrying on the Recruiting Service, dated 25th August, 1802.*

When the party proceed to join the regiment, they are to be supplied by the district paymaster, or paymaster of detachments, with the necessary

* See Section IV. hereafter.

funds for their pay and allowances, up to the termination of the military month in which they are expected to embark; and the commanding officer of the party is to account with the said paymaster for the expenditure thereof, annexing to his accompt the approving certificate of the commanding officer or paymaster of the regiment, of such of the disbursements included in the said accompt as shall have taken place after the arrival of the party in Ireland.

In special cases, where a further advance shall become necessary, the officer commanding the party is to apply, in proper time, to the Secretary at War, for instructions, mentioning the strength of the party, and explaining the circumstances that shall have occasioned the application.

The district paymaster, or paymaster of detachments, by whom the advance shall be made, is to furnish the officers commanding the party with a certificate of the period to which the pay and allowances shall have been issued by him, transmitting a duplicate to the agent in Ireland, through the general agent in London, for the information and guidance of the regimental paymaster. The said district paymaster, or paymaster of detachments,

ments, is also to take care that the commanding officer of the party balances his accompts exactly, and with as little delay as possible.

In the case where a party belonging to a regiment in Ireland may happen to land in this country, they are to be subsisted while they remain here in the mode above prescribed, upon their shewing, by satisfactory documents, the period to which they had received pay from the regimental paymaster; as are also individual men, whether sick or on furlough; but it will be proper that the district paymaster, or paymaster of detachments, should have the special authority of the commanding officer of the regiment, for issuing the pay of such men, which he is to apply for accordingly through the general agent.

CIRCULAR.

War Office, 27 *Feb.* 1804.

Sir,

HAVING judged it proper, with the view of preventing any further accumulation of unsettled regimental accompts, to form an arrangement by which it is expected that the pay lists,

lists, and agents abstracts, for the current period, commencing the 25th of December last, will be finally examined, soon after the receipt thereof in this office: and it being essential to the attainment of this object, that the regimental pay lists should be transmitted with the greatest possible regularity, I have the honor to request, that you will inforce the strictest attention to this point on the part of the paymaster of the corps under your command; and that if any circumstances should occur to render some delay unavoidable, you will be pleased to report the same to this office.

With the view of enabling you to judge of the correctness of the credits given in the general abstract of the accounts of the corps, which the paymaster is required to keep for your inspection, and which should agree with the credits in the general states of his pay lists, I have caused the instructions contained in the enclosed letter, to be given to the regimental agent, which I trust will answer the desired purpose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) C. BRAGGE.

The Officer commanding
the Regiment.

P. S. You

P. S. You will be aware that the last paragraph applies more particularly to regiments on the home stations.

CIRCULAR.

War Office, *27th February*, 1804.

Sir,

HAVING judged it proper, with the view of preventing any further accumulation of unsettled regimental accompts, to form an arrangement by which it is expected that the pay-lists and agents abstracts for the current period, commencing from the 25th December last, will be finally examined soon after the receipt thereof in this office, and it being essential to the attainment of this object, that no delay should, in future, take place in the delivery of the accompts of the regimental agents; I have the honor to request, that you will give particular orders for the observance of the necessary regularity in this report, on the part of the agent of the regiment under your command.

I cannot omit this opportunity of mentioning to you, that notwithstanding the explicit declara-

tion

tion contained in my predecessor's letter of the 29th May, 1801,* and the plain rule of conduct laid down for the regimental agents, in the third article of the instructions therein referred to, it has frequently happened, in cases where the paymasters have drawn for larger sums than were obviously required for the use of the corps, that the agents, instead of addressing themselves immediately to the commanding officers as required by the article above mentioned, have entered into an explanatory correspondence with the paymasters, and have acquiesced in the temporizing expedients they have offered for adjusting their accompts; thereby defeating the object of the regulation, which was to ensure to the commanding officers the earliest information of the excessive demands of the paymasters, and thus to enable them, by a prompt interference, to check the improper conduct of the paymasters in this respect, and to prevent the accompts of the corps from getting into confusion; and I am so fully convinced of the necessity of enforcing the strictest attention to this point, as well as to the other rules contained in the King's regulations, that I think it proper to

* See page 48.

apprize

apprize you, that whenever any defalcation shall take place in the accompts of a paymaster, which might have been prevented by the agent's following the rules prescribed for his conduct, I shall most certainly decline taking any steps for relieving him (through the sureties of the paymaster, or otherwise) from the loss to which he may be exposed.

Trusting that you will concur in the propriety of this determination, and that you will give proper instructions to your agent accordingly, I shall hope, that, by his attention to this and the other parts of his duty, every facility will be afforded for the future regular and punctual settlement of the accompts of the corps, and that no cause will arise to render it expedient to look to any material change in the present system of regimental finance.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your most obedient

humble Servant,

(Signed) C. BRAGGE.

The Officer commanding
the Regiment.

Copy

Copy of a Circular Letter to Regimental Agents.

WAR OFFICE, 28 *Feb.* 1804.

IN conveying to you the enclosed copy of Mr. Bragge's circular letter, (27th February, 1804.) addressed to the colonels of regiments, I am directed to acquaint you, with the secretary at war's desire, that, immediately upon receiving the general states of the paymaster of the corps to which you are agent, you will compare the bills therein credited, with those which you shall have accepted or paid, or shall know to have been drawn, belonging to the period of the accompt; and if you find that the paymaster has omitted to give credit for any bill or bills that should have been inserted in his general states, you will immediately report the same to the commanding officer of the regiment, and to this department.

In reference to the arrangement alluded to in Mr. Bragge's letter above mentioned, I am directed to apprize you, that the abstracts of the examination of the regimental pay lists, will, in future, be sent to you, in the first instance, in order that you may take copies thereof, to be retained

by

by you; you will then return the abstracts to this office, within three days, with any explanations you may have to give for the guidance of the paymaster in answering the objections made to the charges in his accompts, which will be forwarded to him from hence with the abstracts.

The decisions upon the paymasters answers will also be sent to you to be copied, and are to be immediately afterwards returned.

Your own answers to the abstracts of the examination of your accounts are invariably to be given within ten days from the receipt thereof.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM MERRY.

CIRCULAR.

CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, 28*th May*, 1804.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, two printed copies of His Majesty's warrant* for increasing the advantages

* See the Warrant in Section VIII. of this work.

tages and improving the situation of the medical officers of the army; bearing date the 22d instant.

Agreeably to the directions of the said warrant the pay of the surgeon of your regiment will, from the 25th December last, inclusive, be borne on the establishment, at the nett daily rate under-mentioned, viz.

	Nett Daily Rate. s. d.
Surgeon. Gross daily rate 12s. reduced by the usual deductions to —	11 4
Assistant Surgeon — — —	7 6

Should the surgeon of your regiment by length of service have acquired a title to any of the farther advantages mentioned in the fourth article of His Majesty's warrant, and prefer his claim accordingly, you will be pleased to make a report thereof to the principal officers of the army medical department; upon whose joint recommendation the additional pay to be allowed in consequence will be issued through the agent for army hospitals.

The report must specify the dates of the several commissions or appointments which the surgeon has held, and the situations and corps in which he

he has served: and is to be authenticated by your certificate of such of the facts as come within your knowledge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) W. DUNDAS.

Colonel of the
Regiment of Dragoons.

CIRCULAR.

*INFANTRY.**

WAR OFFICE, 28*th May*, 1804.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, two printed copies of His Majesty's warrant for increasing the advantages and improving the situation of the medical officers of the army; bearing date the 22nd instant.

Agreeably to the directions of the said warrant, the pay of the surgeon of your regiment will,

* A similar letter with respect to the pay of militia surgeons only was addressed at the same time to colonels of such regiments. As to length of service of such officers, an allowance was granted to them by act of parliament, see hereafter, Section II.

 from

from the 25th December last, inclusive, be borne on the establishment, at the nett daily rate undermentioned, viz.

	Nett Daily Rate. s.	d.
Surgeon. Gross daily rate 12*s.* reduced by the usual deductions to —	11	4
Assistant Surgeon — —	7	6

but as the augmentation of the pay of the surgeon, viz. 1*s.* 11*d.* a day, is granted to him for the express purpose of enabling him to keep a horse for the better performance of his regimental duty, he will, of course, not be entitled to the above difference except upon a special certificate from the commanding officer of his having actually kept a horse, for public service, during the period for which the charge shall be made: the paymaster will therefore insert in the column allotted for the pay of the surgeon, only the former rate of 9*s.* 5*d.* a day, and he will charge the difference in a distinct sum under the same head of service, taking care to have it supported by the certificate abovementioned. It being, however, intended to place the surgeon of infantry on the same footing with the surgeon of cavalry, who contributes no more than 8½*d.* a day towards the maintenance of his horse,

horse, an allowance will be made for the horse kept by the surgeon of infantry, at the same rate, and in the same manner, as that granted for the horse of the adjutant, deducting the above proportion of $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ a day; this allowance being of course charged for the same period as the augmentation of his pay.

Should the surgeon of your regiment by length of service have acquired a title to any of the farther advantages mentioned in the fourth article of His Majesty's warrant, and prefer his claim accordingly, you will be pleased to make a report thereof to the principal officers of the army medical department; upon whose joint recommendation the additional pay to be allowed in consequence will be issued through the agent for army hospitals.

The report must specify the dates of the several commissions or appointments which the surgeon has held, and the situations and corps in which he has served: and is to be authenticated by your certificate of such of the facts as come within your knowledge.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. DUNDAS.

Colonel of the
Regiment of Foot.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, 13*th Aug.* 1804.

IT having been represented to the Commander in Chief by the secretary at war, that the King's regulations in regard to the early and proper authentication and transmission of the regimental pay lists and accounts are not duly attended to (especially in the instance of corps stationed abroad,) His Royal Highness most strictly enjoins officers in the command of regiments, both abroad and at home, to cause the pay lists, and other accounts of their respective corps, to be prepared, duly authenticated, and transmitted to the War Office as soon as possible after the expiration of the periods at which, by the established regulations, it is required they should be made up; and in case of a delay being unavoidably incurred, His Royal Highness directs that an especial explanation as to the cause of it shall be made to the Secretary at War.

By order of His Royal Highness
the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General of the Forces.

CIRCULAR

CIRCULAR.

WAR OFFICE, 12*th Sept.* 1804.

SIR,

FROM the frequent irregularities which take place in the mode of addressing applications to this office, and which, besides being the cause of considerable trouble to this department, and to those who make the applications, are also productive of delay in the conduct of the public service; I am induced to transmit the following instructions on the above head, for the information and guidance of yourself and the other officers of the regiment under your command.

Officers belonging to regiments stationed in Great Britain, Guernsey and Jersey, (not being commanding officers,) are not, unless in extraordinary cases of special and obvious necessity, to address themselves directly to this department, but are to apply, in the first instance, to the commanding officers of their respective regiments, whose experience and information, on military subjects, will, it is presumed, in most cases prevent the necessity of further reference.—Where the

the application is of such a kind as not to admit of a decisive answer from the commanding officer, it is expected, that, in forwarding the same, either for the consideration of the general commanding the district, or immediately to the War Office, as the case may be, the commanding officer will furnish, at the same time, every information of a regimental or local nature, which may assist in determining the point in quesion, and state the opinion which he is himself inclined to form thereupon.

Every application, whether brought before the commanding officer of a regiment by any of the inferior officers, as above-mentioned, or originating with himself, relating to any unusual regimental expenditure incurred or proposed, which, from its nature, may be likely to have occurred, or to occur, in other corps, is to be submitted by the commanding officer, in the first instance, to the general officer commanding in the district; who will, if necessary, forward the same to this office, accompanying it with his authentication of the facts contained therein, and with his opinion upon the propriety of assenting to what is desired.

On other points, including all pecuniary claims

that are merely of a personal nature, or evidently affecting the particular corps only in which the claim occurs, the commanding officer's application may be addressed immediately to this department.

Officers in this country belonging to regiments on *foreign stations* (the colonels excepted, in whose discretion it will rest to correspond with this office either directly or through their agents) are to consider the agents of their respective regiments as the channel of communication with the War Office. Whenever the object of the application can be answered, without a reference to this department, it will be the duty of the agents to apprise the officers accordingly; in other cases, the agents are to forward the application, transmitting therewith every explanation and document that may be necessary.

Officers on service with regiments on foreign stations are of course to apply, through the commanding officers, to the general commanding in chief on the station.

The instructions contained in this letter are not to be considered as extending to points connected with the particular line of duty of paymasters, as marked out in the instructions to paymasters.—

They

They will, therefore, on such points, continue to correspond directly with the department of accounts in the War Office.

All applications made contrary to the above instructions will be returned unanswered.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your most obedient
humble servant,
(Signed) W. DUNDAS.

Officer commanding
the Regiment.

For the Information of Commanding Officers, Paymasters and others.

Copy of a circular Letter from the Secretary at War to the Colonels of the Regiments to be augmented by Men raised under the Defence Acts.

WAR OFFICE, 1*st October*, 1804.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you the King has been pleased to order, that the regiment of foot, under your command, shall

shall be augmented by an additional battalion, for the purpose of receiving a proportion of the men to be raised by virtue of the acts passed in the last session of parliament, "for establishing and maintaining a permanent additional force for the defence of the United Kingdom; and to provide for augmenting His Majesty's regular forces."

The said additional battalion will be placed on the establishment from such period, and at such numbers, as the state of the effectives shall hereafter render expedient. It is however to be understood, that the intention of government is to complete the battalion to 800 rank and file, agreeably to the particulars mentioned in the margin,* although a temporary establishment of lower numbers may in the first instance be assigned.

The men are to be furnished with clothing immediately on joining the battalion; to enable you to supply which, Messrs. TROTTERS have been directed to issue, to your order, clothing to the

* TEN COMPANIES. 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors, 10 captains, 12 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, 1 serjeant major, 1 quarter-master serjeant, 1 armourer, as serjeant, 40 serjeants, 40 corporals, 20 drummers, 2 fifers, 760 privates. Total 903.

amount

amount of 160 suits, from the stores of the Army of Reserve under their care, as the same shall be required; and when a greater number of men shall join, you will provide clothing for the excess: the actual cost of which (if the battalion should not be established) will be defrayed by the public, on special accompts being rendered into this office. From the date of the commencement of the battalion on the establishment, you will be allowed off-reckonings in the usual mode.

You are hereby authorised to provide forthwith accoutrements corresponding with the number of suits of clothing to be issued from the public stores, viz. 160 sets; to defray the expence of which you will receive an allowance equal to eight months off-reckonings. Whenever a greater number of men shall actually join, they are also to be furnished by you with accoutrements, for which you will receive the like allowance on application to this office.

Great coats are also to be supplied under your orders, and may be provided in the first instance to the number of 160.

The service of the battalion will necessarily be

limited

limited according to the provisions of the acts above alluded to.

Particular instructions will be given from head-quarters in regard to the formation of the battalion.

You will be pleased to recommend one of the subalterns of the battalion for the appointment of paymaster thereto; who will be required to give security, himself for one thousand pounds, and two sureties for five hundred pounds each. He will transmit to this office the names of his proposed sureties, with two referees for each. From the period of the commencement of the establishment the pay of the said paymaster will be made up to 15s. a day as in the fencible infantry; until which period an allowance to be regulated by the numbers of the men at head quarters will be made to him. The appointment is to take place by warrant under your signature and seal, agreeably to a form which will be sent to you from this office, and is not on reduction to entitle the paymaster to half pay. Until the appointment of a paymaster shall have taken place, a committee of paymastership may be formed, agreeably to the twenty-fifth article of the Instructions for Paymasters.*

* See page 45.

When

When the corps is established, a paymaster's clerk is to be appointed from amongst the non-commissioned officers and privates; who, if one of the serjeants, will continue to receive the pay of that rank, and, if one of the corporals or privates, will have his pay made up to that of serjeant.

The paymaster will only have to issue the pay of the officers and men upon their joining at the head quarters of the battalion; it being proposed to make an arrangement for their previous subsistence, through the medium of the paymasters of the recruiting districts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your most obedient

humble servant,

(Signed) W. DUNDAS.

Colonel of the

Regiment of Foot.

CIRCULAR

CIRCULAR.

For the Information of Commanding Officers and others.

WAR OFFICE, *6th Nov.* 1804.

SIR,

HIS Royal Highness the Commander in Chief having represented, that in consequence of the removals that may be expected to take place, of the officers of the additional battalion of the regiment of foot, under your command, to the first battalion thereof, and vice versa, considerable inconvenience would probably arise, as well to individuals as to the public, if the paymaster of the additional battalion should be required to hold a subaltern commission, as directed in my circular letter of the *1st ultimo; and it being judged expedient, as well for the above reason, as upon a consideration of the peculiar constitution of the additional battalions, that a different regulation should be established in regard to the appointment of a paymaster thereof, from what has been observed in the case of other corps formed for limited service; I have the honor to acquaint

* See page 140.

 you,

you, His Majesty is pleased to order, that the paymaster of the additional battalion of your regiment shall be appointed by commission, and shall not hold any other employment therein; that the pay of the appointment shall be ten shillings a day; and that, upon the disembodying of the corps, the officer holding the employment shall receive such reduced allowance in the shape of half pay or otherwise, as shall be deemed reasonable with reference to the extent of his services. You will therefore be pleased to recommend a proper person for the said appointment in the usual manner.

If you should have already fixed upon a proper person for the employment, in pursuance of my letter above referred to, there will be no objection to his being appointed, upon his resigning his regimental commission.

I am to add, that the above arrangement is not to occasion any alteration in the nature and amount of the security to be required from the paymaster, according to my letter of the 1st ultimo, before referred to.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. DUNDAS.

Colonel of the
Regiment of Foot.

OF

OF RECRUITING DISTRICT PAYMASTERS.

IN the beginning of 1798 paymasters were appointed to each recruiting district by commissions from His Majesty, with the same pay and allowances as those of the line. They are also entitled to a clerk who is to be an inlisted soldier, with the rank and pay of a serjeant.

The following instructions, dated February 17th, 1798, point out the duties of paymasters of recruiting districts.

Instructions for Paymasters of Recruiting Districts.

I. THE paymaster of each recruiting district is to draw from the agents of regiments on foreign stations, to which the several troops, companies, or parties within the same belong, the sums necessary for carrying on the different branches of that service, including the pay of all the commissioned officers actually employed therein, and is to issue the same in such proportions, as shall be requisite, to the officers, who have the charge of the same parties.

II. His

II. His draughts for pay may be made every month in advance; but for the other services, from time to time, and to such amount only as occasion may require, and the inspecting field officer shall approve; giving previous notice thereof to the agent, and distinguishing in his draughts, and in the notices given thereof, the amount for each head of service. The concurrence of the inspecting field officer is to be expressed by the word "approved," in his own writing, signed by himself on the face of the draught.

III. Recruiting officers commanding parties shall receive from the paymaster of the district whatever money shall be wanted for the service, including the pay of officers as well as of men, and shall be accountable to him in the first instance for the same. They shall make out, and deliver to him, monthly pay lists, containing the name of each individual of their parties and recruits (and, in the cavalry, the number of troop horses) subsisted by them within the month: and shall also make up the accompts of bounty money, &c. monthly. These lists and accompts shall be made to the 24th of each month inclusive, and regularly continued to the respective periods, when the parties

parties or recruits shall cease to be subsisted by them, or to be under their command.

The form of the pay list, and of the authentification thereof, shall be such as may be prescribed by the inspector general of the recruiting service, to whom the particular adjustment thereof has been referred.

IV. Every such officer shall settle with the men under his command, precisely on the 24th of each month, and shall annex to his monthly pay list and account, a state of the effects and credits, or debts of the non-commissioned officers and private men, who may have died or deserted within the said period.

V. The paymaster, whose office includes that of muster master, is to muster, by the pay lists, the several parties within his district, on the 24th of each month, if the same can be effected in one day; or if not, as soon afterwards as may be; the pay lists are then to be examined, and further authenticated by the adjutant of the district, as well as the paymaster; after which they are to be laid before the inspecting field officer for his examination and signature. They are then (under cover to the secretary at war) to be transmitted

mitted to the chief district paymaster resident at Chatham, where they shall be examined, checqued, and further certified by the inspector general: and from whence they shall be returned to the War Office. Duplicates of these accounts shall also be transmitted to the War Office immediately from the inspectors of districts, which duplicates, after having been compared with, and, if necessary, altered in conformity to the originals received from Chatham, will be dispatched to the respective agents.

VI. The limitation of the time for transmitting the pay lists and accounts, and the duplicates thereof, will be fixed by the inspector general, as the details of the service may require.

VII. The pay lists made out and authenticated as before mentioned, will be deemed to have the full credit and authority of muster rolls, and to be entire and incontrovertible vouchers. The accounts will be settled upon them finally; and no subsequent appeal will be admitted on those parts to which they extend. As to the other parts, no alteration will be allowed after settlement; nor before, unless on the special recommendation of the inspector general.

VIII. The

VIII. The paymaster is to be amenable, in the ordinary course, to martial law, for every part of his conduct, which may appear inconsistent with military discipline or the rules of the service; but he shall not be liable to receive orders touching the manner of making up his pay lists and accounts, unless under a special instruction in writing, from the Commander in Chief of the forces, the secretary at war, or the inspector general of the recruiting service.

IX. The paymaster, once appointed, shall not be removed, except by command of the King, or by the sentence of a general court-martial.

X. In case of the paymaster's death, or incapacity from accident, his papers of accounts shall be taken into possession of the inspecting field officer and adjutant of the district, who are to act as a committee of paymastership, and to make up and to transmit the several pay lists and accounts above specified, at the same periods, and under the like regulations, as are prescribed for the paymaster, until further provision.

XI. Paymasters of recruiting districts will receive a special military commission, under the sign manual, and be allowed lodging money as a captain,

tain, viz. 8s. per week; but they are in no shape whatever to have claim to military rank in the army.

XII. Pay at the rate of fifteen shillings a day will be annexed to the paymaster's commission.

XIII. Each paymaster will be allowed twenty pounds per annum for postage and stationery; and a clerk, who is to be an enlisted soldier, and to have the rank and pay of a serjeant.

The following official letters respecting the appointment of a general agent for the recruiting service have been issued, and are necessary to be inserted in this place.

WAR OFFICE, 17*th Sept.* 1802.

SIR,

I AM directed by the secretary at war to acquaint you, that in conformity to the 27th and 28th articles of the new regulations for carrying on the recruiting service,* John Ridge, Esq. of Charing Cross will be appointed the general agent in London, upon whom the paymaster of your district is to draw from the 25th instant

* See the section on the Recruiting Service in this work.

inclusive for the sums required for the recruiting parties of regiments stationed in Ireland, and for the expenditure on account of recruits raised for general service. For your further information I enclose a list of the regiments of Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Infantry of the Line now belonging to the Irish establishment.

You will be pleased to communicate the contents of this letter to the paymaster of the district,

I am, &c.

Inspecting Field Officer of the Recruiting District of ——

War Office, 23*d Sept.* 1803.

SIR,

IT being necessary, in pursuance of the regulations lately issued for carrying on the recruiting service in the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, that a general agent to be resident in London should be immediately appointed, for the purposes mentioned in the said regulations, I am to acquaint you, that you are approved of for the said employment, and that your

your appointment will be considered as taking place from the 25th instant inclusive.

In the performance of your duty, you are to govern yourself by the following instructions, and by such other orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from this department.

1st. You are to pay the bills drawn by the paymaster of the army depôt in the Isle of Wight, and by the district paymasters, in conformity to the regulations above referred to, for the pay and allowances of the officers and men of the recruiting parties stationed in Great Britain, belonging to regiments on the Irish establishment, and for the pay and allowances of recruits raised by such parties while in Great Britain, and the proportion of the levy money payable in this country; as also the bills drawn by the paymaster of the said depôt, and by the paymasters of the British recruiting districts on account of the levy money, pay, and allowances of recruits raised for general service by the recruiting staff.

2dly. You are to make up monthly accompts to the 24th of each month, inclusive of your disbursements, on account of the recruiting parties and recruits of Irish regiments, which are to be

transmitted

transmitted with the abstracts of the pay lists to the general recruiting agent in Dublin, who on delivering the said abstracts to the respective regimental agents in Ireland will receive the amount from the said agents, and credit the same accordingly, in his accompts with you.

3dly. You will collect in like manner from the regimental agents in London the sums that shall be paid by the general recruiting agent in Ireland, on account of recruiting parties of British regiments stationed in that part of the kingdom, according to the advices accompanied by the necessary abstracts of the pay lists, which you shall receive from the said general agent, which sums you will credit in your accounts with him.

4thly. At the end of every three months you will balance your account exactly with the Irish general agent, either by drawing upon him for the balance that may be due to you, or by paying the amount of the balance that may be due to the said agent. The loss or gain upon the bills drawn for such balances is to be charged or credited to the public, as the case may require.

5thly. You will also keep monthly accompts of your expenditure for recruits raised for general service,

service, the amount of which will be re-imbursed to you under the orders of this office, by the sums which you will be authorized to receive, either from the agents of the regiments to which the men shall be attached, or from the East India Company, as the case may require.

Proper forms of the above accompts will be furnished to you as soon as they shall have been prepared.

It is intended that you shall receive a salary according to the duty you will have to perform, the rate of which will be fixed when it can be properly ascertained. In the mean time you will be allowed to charge $2\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* on the proper expenditures drawn for on you by the paymaster of the army depôt, and by the paymasters of the British recruiting districts; and you will be required to give security to the public yourself in the sum of 2000*l.* and two sureties in the sum of 1000*l.* each.

As you will be called upon in the first instance to make advances on account of the services above-mentioned, the sum of 2000*l.* will be immediately imprested into your hands.

For your further information and guidance, I en-

I enclose herewith some printed copies of the new recruiting regulations, a list of the present paymasters of the army depôt, and of the British recruiting districts, and a list of the regiments of dragoon guards, dragoons, and infantry of the line now in Ireland. Any future changes will also be communicated to you officially.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) C. YORKE.

John Ridge, Esq.
Charing Cross.

OF PAYMASTERS OF MARINES.

THE royal corps of marines have a paymaster general, and under him a deputy, at each of the head quarters of the three divisions. The following particulars will shew the mode adopted for paying the corps.

The deputy paymaster at each division is to pass his account with the paymaster general monthly, and to deliver a general account of all monies paid within that time, accompanied by vouchers,

vouchers, except in such instances where the nature of the disbursements will only allow of quarterly vouchers.

The pay of officers is not to be issued to them, or their attornies, till the deputy masters have received official information from the marine pay office in London, that such officers (or their attornies) are duly entitled thereto.

The deputies are to pay all contingent, barrack, and infirmary expences, on receiving the commanding officer's warrant for so doing, and to take receipts for the amount.

When officers are ordered on the recruiting service, on receiving a warrant from the commanding officers of divisions, the deputies are to furnish them with money, taking receipts for the same, which receipts are to be transmitted to London with the monthly statement, that the same may be allowed by the paymaster general.

At the different divisions there are serjeants appointed to receive the pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates, they are called *squad serjeants*. They give in to the deputy paymasters of the divisions an account of the money due to each company weekly for the subsistence and consolidated

solidated allowances, attested by the commanding officer, adjutant, and first squad serjeant. The deputies transmit to the office in London an account weekly of the money issued, agreeable to a list filled up according to form.

The deputies or their clerks attend all musters, that they may send a correct monthly statement to the office of all the monies issued.

When marines are removed from one division to another, the deputy paymaster must send an attested list of each man's debt to the deputy paymaster of the place they go to, who is to give him credit for the amount, and which will be allowed by the paymaster general, on a correct return of the debts being transmitted with the monthly statement.

All correspondence to and from the deputy paymasters is to be carried on through the marine pay office in London; and any applications and representations must be forwarded to the secretary of the Admiralty.

When the marines are serving on board His Majesty's ships they are paid in the same manner as the seamen are. The pursers are also to furnish

nish them with such slops as they may want, of which an accurate account is to be kept.

Upon the day they embark they are mustered by the clerk of the checque, who is to note the said day against their names upon the muster rolls; and the deputy paymaster of the division they belong to, is to deliver a list of such marines to their commanding officer, who is to give the same to the captain of the ship on board of which they embark.

The clerk of the checque immediately after taking the muster is to give a certificate to the deputy paymaster of the division, of the sums charged against the men's names upon the list; and the deputy, upon producing such certificate to the navy board, will be allowed for the same.

The deputies must deliver to the clerks of the checque effective lists signed by themselves and the commanding officers of the men subsisted by them for the three preceding months. As these lists are to be vouchers to the paymaster general's account, the clerks of the checque are to be responsible for any errors.

Correct muster rolls of each company to be constantly kept, with respect to the entries, discharges,

deaths,

deaths, and desertions. These rolls are to be made out of those that are sent every three months to the Navy Office by the clerks of the cheque; likewise out of the copies of their agents' accounts sent at the same periods by the Commissioners of the Sick and Hurt; and from the books which are transmitted from time to time from the said office. The states of companies to be faithfully ascertained, and an account thereof transmitted at the end of every March and September, to the secretary of the Admiralty.

The paymaster general of the marines is to pass an account with the Commissioners of the Royal Navy, at the end of every year.

OF THE BATTALION CLERKS OR PAYMASTERS OF MILITIA.

AS the militia when not embodied is paid in a manner peculiar to its own establishment, it will be proper to give a detail thereof, from an act passed the 13th of July (1803), *for defraying the charge of the Pay and Clothing of the Militia in Great Britain.*

 In

In every county, riding, or place in England, where the militia is or shall be raised, the receivers general of the land tax for the same, and in every county, stewarty, city, or place in Scotland, where the militia is or shall be raised, the receiver general for Scotland shall issue and pay the whole sums required, in the manner and for the several uses as follows: for the pay of the said militia for four calendar months in advance at the following rates:

	Per Diem. £.	s.	d.
Adjutant — —	0	6	0
Quarter Master — —	0	3	0
Serjeant Major — —	0	2	6
Serjeant — —	0	1	6
Corporal — —	0	1	2
Drum Major — —	0	1	6
Drummer — —	0	1	0

For every private man and drummer the sum of 4*d.* per month is to be received for the purpose of defraying the contingent expences of the corps, one moiety of which is to be applied in aid of the stoppage fund of each regiment for providing the men with necessaries under the direction of the colonel

colonel during the time of their being from home upon account of their annual exercise, and also for half a year's salary for the clerk of each militia corps, at the rate of 50*l.* per annum. The clothing also is defrayed from the same fund.*

Men on furlough are to receive as follows, and no more.

	Per Diem. s.	d.
Serjeant — —	1	0
Corporal — —	0	8
Drummer — —	0	6

The money for the above purposes to be paid into the hands of the clerks of the battalions upon producing a warrant for their appointment to that office, under the hand and seal of the colonels or other commandants; but if the militia is formed into an independent company or companies, the money to be paid to the officer commanding, and the receipt of these clerks or officers shall be a sufficient discharge to the receivers general for the several sums paid by them. At the expiration of fourteen days after the first three months, a second payment of four months in advance to be issued, and so on for the succeeding ones.

* See the section of this work on Clothing.

The

The battalion clerk on the receipt of the money is to pay the adjutant one month's pay in advance on account of his pay, and two month's pay also in advance for the serjeant major, drum major, serjeants, corporals, and drummers respectively; and the captains of independent companies are to receive the money for their non-commissioned officers and drummers, and pay them in the same manner as it shall become due. The adjutants are to give in to the clerks of the corps they belong to an account of the cash received, and the several payments thereof, that the same may be given to the receivers general, and captains of independent companies are to do the same.

The clerks of general or subdivision meetings have an allowance for their trouble out of the four-pences abovementioned.

The repair of arms, and the carriage or removal thereof to be also paid out of the same fund, by the clerks of each battalion; and by captains of independent companies. Three times a year the battalion clerks are to make out accounts of these expences, and of the balance remaining, which is to form a stock purse for the use of the corps, and are to transmit the same to the colonels

or commandants, to be examined, allowed, and signed, which accounts are to be vouchers and acquittals of the clerks for the application and disposal of such money. Captains of independent companies are to account with the receivers general, whose allowance of their accounts are proper vouchers.

Whenever His Majesty's lieutenants or deputy lieutenants of counties, &c. have fixed the days of exercise, not exceeding twenty-eight in a year, they are to certify the number of men who are to be absent from their homes on that account, to the receivers general, who, within fourteen days after the receipt of such certificates, are to issue to the battalion clerks or captains of independent companies the rates of pay as follows.

	Per Diem.	
	s.	*d.*
Field officers each — —	9	5
Captains — —	9	5
Lieutenants — —	5	8
Ensigns — —	4	8
Surgeons — —	10	0
Adjutants, in addition to their pay of *6s. per diem.* — —	2	0

Quarter

	s.	d.
Quarter Masters, in addition to their pay of 3s. *per diem.* —	2	8
Private men, with beer money included — —	1	1

The non-commissioned officers and drummers have also, in addition to their pay as already specified, one penny *per diem* for beer money.

During the days of exercise the men are to be billetted in the same manner as His Majesty's regular forces, and the receivers general are to pay the battalion clerks the necessary sums for defraying the expences to innkeepers.

During the time the militia is embodied, or called out into actual service, the pay and allowances are not paid by the receivers general, but drawn for the same as His Majesty's other forces.

Battalion clerks, on being appointed, are required to give to the receivers general of the counties, &c. a bond of security to His Majesty, in the penalty of one-half of the sum required for the whole year's charge for the corps to which they shall belong.

OF ARMY AGENTS AND THEIR ALLOWANCES.

AGENTS of regiments are appointed by the colonels of them, and are obliged to give security for all monies which may pass through their hands. By virtue of their office they act between the paymaster general, secretary at war, the different civil and military departments, and the paymasters of regiments.

By the act for *Punishing Mutiny and Desertion*, agents with-holding the pay of officers or soldiers for the space of one month, upon proof thereof before a court martial, are liable to be dismissed from their employment, and to forfeit the sum of 100*l.** If agents disobey any orders of His Majesty, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, or the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, they are to be discharged from their office, and disabled from holding any such in His Majesty's service.†

Agents are allowed in the cavalry one warrant at 1*s.* 2*d. per diem* for each troop, and in the in-

* Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, Sect. lxxix.
† Ibid. Sect. lxxx. See also Pay Office Act, 1783.

fantry

fantry the same at 6*d*. for each company. This allowance is issued with the subsistence. They have also 2*d*. in the pound on the full pay of the different regiments of the line.

Monthly abstracts of the regiments in their agency must be made out by them to government, of all monies received from the paymaster general on account of pay, increased allowances to innkeepers, extra price of bread and meat, contingent allowances, bounties, &c. for recruiting, and likewise for such sums as may have been paid on account of regimental or district paymasters.

By His Majesty's Regulations and Orders, dated 1st November, 1804, agents of regiments on foreign service are strictly enjoined to make the most ready and detailed communication to the officers commanding such regiments, with respect to the officers and men who are absent from their regiments; and for that purpose, the inspector general of the recruiting service will communicate every two months to the agents, any casualties that may occur.*

* Regulations and Orders, 1804, p. 24.

PAY

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF GENERALS AND STAFF OFFICERS.

BEFORE entering on the pay and allowances of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry, it is deemed necessary to begin with those of the staff of the army, including generals, officers attached to them, adjutant general's and quarter master general's departments, hospital staff, &c.

The following table will shew the pay of the grand staff of the army, as laid before the House of Commons, by Mr. Windham, while secretary at war, 12th December, 1798.*

TABLE I.

Pay of the grand Staff of the Army in Great Britain.

	Per Annum. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Commander in Chief for self and four Aides de Camp —	4610	0	0
Adjutant General —	2420	5	0

* See Journals of the House of Commons for that period.

	l.	s.	d.
Deputy Adjutant General —	345	15	0
Quarter Master General —	1728	15	0
Deputy ditto — —	345	15	0
Assistant Deputy ditto —	341	15	0
Barrack Master General —	691	10	0
Deputy ditto — —	518	12	6
Aide-de-Camp to the King —	189	9	0½
Chaplain General —	345	15	0
Physician General —	345	15	0
Surgeon General —	691	10	6
Inspector of Regimental Hospitals	172	10	6
Inspector of Health —	691	10	6
Principal Veterinary Surgeon	172	17	6
Military Commandant of Hospitals	345	15	0
Apothecary General —	172	17	6

TABLE II.

Pay of General Officers on the Home Staff.

	Per Diem.			Per Annum.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Field Marshal —	8	0	0	2920	0	0
General — —	6	0	0	2190	0	0
Lieutenant General	4	0	0	1460	0	0
Major General —	2	0	0	730	0	0
Brigadier General	1	10	0	547	10	0

The

The deductions made out of the above are poundage, 1*s.* per pound, civil list 6*d.* per pound, property tax at 5 *per cent.* and one day's pay for Chelsea Hospital, which takes off the following sums from each:

Rank.	*Deducted.*			*Nett Pay remaining*		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Field Marshal —	373	0	0	2547	0	0
General —	271	4	9	1918	15	3
Lieutenant General	180	16	6	1279	3	6
Major General	90	8	3	639	11	9
Brigadier General	67	16	3	479	13	9

TABLE III.

Pay of Officers attached to Generals on the Home Staff.

	Per Diem.			*Per Annum.*		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Assistant Adjutant General	0	15	0	273	15	0
Major of Brigade —	0	10	0	182	10	0
Aid-de-Camp —	0	10	0	182	10	0
Permanent District Assistant to the Quarter Master General, having the rank of Lieutenant Colonel —	1	3	0	419	15	0

Perm.

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Perm. Dist. As. to the Q. M. G. with rank of Major	0	19	3	351	6	3
Temporary District Assistant to the Quarter Master General	0	10	0	182	10	0

The deductions from the above are poundage 1*s.* per pound, civil list 6*d.* per pound, tax at 5 *per. cent.* and one day's pay to Chelsea Hospital, as follows:

	Deduct.			Nett Pay remaining		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Assist. Adjut. General	33	18	1	239	16	11
Major of Brigade	22	12	0	159	18	0
Aid-de-Camp —	22	12	0	159	18	0
P. Dist. Ass. to the Q. M. G. with rank of Lieut. Colonel	51	19	7	367	15	5
Do. with rank of Major	43	10	3	307	16	0
Temp. Ass. to Q. M. G.	22	12	0	159	18	0

TABLE

TABLE IV.

*Allowance for Lodging Money for General and Staff Officers on the Home Staff.**

	Per Annum.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*
General — — —	300	0	0
Lieutenant General —	250	0	0
Major General — —	200	0	0
Brigadier General — —	150	0	0
Assistant Adjutant General —	81	18	0
Brigade Major or Aid-de-Camp	54	12	0
District Assistants to the Quarter Master General, whether permanent or temporary† —	81	18	0

TABLE V.

Allowance for 200 Days Forage Money to General and Staff Officers on the Home Staff.‡

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
General — —	190	0	0

* Order dated 25th December, 1802.

† Some temporary assistants have only 54*l.* 12*s.*

‡ Order dated 4th October, 1803.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant General —	142	10	0
Major General — —	114	0	0
Brigadier General —	95	0	0
Assistant Adjutant General —	28	10	0
Major of Brigade or Aid-de-Camp	19	0	0
Permanent District Assistant to the Quarter Master General, having the rank of Lieutenant Colonel Ditto, having the rank of Major Temporary District Assistant to the Quarter Master General —	28	10	0

TABLE VI.

*State of the Number of Horses, for which, if effective, the Generals and Staff Officers on the Home Staff may draw Forage in Kind, or receive an Allowance in lieu thereof.**

	Horses.
General — — —	16
Lieutenant General — —	12
Major General — —	10

* Order dated 25th June, 1803.

Brigadier

	Horses.
Brigadier General — —	8
Assistant Adjutant General — —	4
Assistant Quarter Master General	4
Brigade Major — -- —	3
Aid-de-Camp — — —	3

As the rates of allowance in lieu of forage are regulated agreeably to the contracts entered into by the commissary general, which of course vary in different districts, the accompts are not to be made up until the necessary information on that head shall have been received from the War Office by the general officer commanding in each district, who will communicate the same to the several staff officers under his command, as soon as possible after the receipt thereof. The following table will shew what was allowed for the last six months.

TABLE VII.

*List of the Districts in Great Britain with the Sums allowed in lieu of Forage to Generals and Staff Officers from 25th June to 24th December, 1804, both Days inclusive.**

	Per Diem each Horse. l.	s.	d.
Northern District — —	0	2	1
York — —	0	2	1
Eastern — — —	0	2	4
Southern — —	0	2	5
South West — —	0	2	3
Isle of Wight — —	0	2	4
Western — — —	0	2	1
Severn — —	0	2	2
North West — —	0	2	3
London — —	0	2	4
Home — — — —	0	2	4
North Inland — — —	0	2	3
South Inland — — —	0	2	1

* Order issued every half year for the preceding six months.

Jersey

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Jersey — —	0	3	0
Guernsey — —	0	3	0
North Britain — —	0	2	0

When forage is issued from the commissary's stores, the allowance is for General and Staff Officers as follows, for each horse that is effective:

TABLE VIII.

	lbs.
Hay — — —	14
Oats — — — —	6
Straw — — —	8

The Rations of Wood issued daily are as follow:

TABLE IX.

General — — —	100
Lieutenant General — —	70
Major General — —	50
Brigadier General — —	40

Assistant

Assistant Adjutant General Assistant Quarter Master General Brigade Major —	6
Aid-de-Camp — — — —	4

Allowances are granted to general and staff officers for horses shot for the glanders, but it must be certified by generals commanding districts and a veterinary surgeon, that it was indispensably necessary. Application must be made for this allowance to the secretary at war, which was fixed in 1797 as follows:

TABLE X.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
General Officer's First Charger	47	5	0
———————— Second ditto	31	10	0
Brigade Major, Aid-de-Camp's, &c. First Charger —	36	15	0
———————— Second ditto	31	10	0

In May 1801, regulations relative to the mode of making up the contingent accounts of generals and their staff were issued from the War Office, with a form of the account necessary for that purpose and the vouchers for the different articles: but it not being sufficiently explanatory, the following has been substituted.

Regulations

No. I.

Form of a General or other Staff Officer's Contingent Accompt.

Accompt of Contingent Expences incurred by from to both days inclusive.

Name of Claimant.	No. of Voucher.	Description of Accompt.	Amount. £.	s.	d.
		Accompt of Forage.			
A. B. C. D.		Forage for horses from the 180 to the 180 both days inclusive, days, at each horse per day (Assistant adjutant general, aid de camp, or brigade major, as the case may be) Ditto horses from to both days inclusive, days at the like rate . . . hereby certify upon honor, that the number of horses specified in the foregoing accompt were *effective* during the *whole period* for which forage is charged, and that they were actually and bonâ fide kept for the *public service only*, and that did not draw, or cause to be drawn, any forage from any contractor, or other person, authorised to issue forage, belonging to government, within the said period., Dated at this day of 180			
		Accompt of Lodgings.			
A. B. C. D.		Lodgings for myself, from 180 to 180 both days inclusive, days, at per annum . . Ditto for (assistant adjutant general, aid de camp, or brigade major, as the case may be) for days from to at per annum . . . . . . hereby certify upon honor, that during the *whole* of the above mentioned period, for which lodgings are charged, not furnished with a house, or apartments, belonging to, or under the orders of government, but that actually provided the same at own expence. Dated at this day of 180			
		Accompt of Stationary, Postage, and Carriage of Letters.			
A. B. C. D.		Stationary as per accompt . . . Postage and carriage of letters and packets, on the public service hereby certify upon honor, that have paid the sum for stationary, and the sum for postage and carriage of letters and packets, as specified against name; and that the *whole* of the said stationary has been, or will be applied to the public service only; and that the said letters and packets were all on the public service. Dated at this day of 180 .			
		Accompt of Travelling Expences.			
A. B. C. D.		Travelling expences from to as per accompt of particulars, vouched by the order of the Commander in Chief, dated a copy whereof is annexed . . hereby certify that the duty on which employed, on the occasions above referred to, required more than ordinary expedition, and could not have been performed with own horses, consistently with the purposes for which they are required to be kept. Dated at this day of 180			
		Accompt of Duties paid for Horses.			
A. B.		Amount of duties on horses belonging to me and (assistant adjutant general, aide de camp, or brigade major, as the case may be) from to hereby certify upon honor, that the number of horses for which have paid the sum set against name were actually and bonâ fide kept by for the public service only. Dated at this day of 180			
C. D.		For so much paid by me to as per order of the Secretary at War dated a copy of which is annexed			
		Total £			

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of accompt of Forage . . .			
Lodgings . . .			
Stationary, &c. . . .			
Travelling expences . . .			
Duties on horses . . .			
Total amount £			

I hereby confirm this accompt, the several disbursements specified, and sums charged therein, amounting in the whole to pounds, shillings, and pence, appearing to be faithfully and correctly stated. Dated at this day of 180

Regulations relative to the Contingent Accompts of General and other Staff Officers.

THE contingent accompts of general and other staff officers are to be made up half yearly, viz. from 25th December to 24th June, both days inclusive, and from 25th June to 24th December, both days inclusive, and agreeably to the annexed form No. I.

The contingent accompts of assistant adjutants general, aids-de-camp, and majors of brigade, are to be included in those of the general officers, to whom they are respectively attached; those of assistant quarter masters general are to be transmitted to the quarter master general, by whom they will be presented to the War Office.

Majors of brigade, not attached to any general officer, are permitted to make up, and to certify, their own accompts.

When general or other staff officers are desired by the secretary at war to issue money on account of government, and directed to charge the amount of such disbursements in their contingent accompts, they are to produce as a voucher for each

each payment, a receipt from the party to whom the payment is made, according to form, No. II. which receipt is to be accompanied by a copy of the order authorizing the expenditure.

Should the exigencies of the service compel a general officer to incur an expence by his personal authority, which cannot be classed under any of the heads specified in the "Form of a Contingent Accompt" (No. I) it will be disallowed, unless sustained by a subsequent authority from the secretary at war, a copy of which, and of a receipt, according to the prescribed form, No. II. are to accompany the contingent accompt, as vouchers for the charge.

No contingent accompt, receipt, or other voucher, will be admitted, in which any erasure, correction, or addition, shall appear, affecting the amount and date of the expenditure, or altering the purport of the document.

The travelling expences of general and other staff officers, which are only allowed in case of their being ordered upon particular service, requiring more than ordinary expedition, and which cannot be performed with their own horses, consistently with the purposes for which they are re-

quired

quired to be kept, will not be admitted, unless a copy of the order from the Commander in Chief's department be annexed as a voucher to the account of such expences, which expences are to consist only of the actual and bonâ fide expenditure for horses, carriages, and turnpikes.

Receipts for stationery are to be invariably accompanied by the bills of particulars.

It will be seen by the tenor of the voucher required for the charge of postage, that the charge must be strictly confined to letters or packets received *on the public service.*

The amount of the duties paid by general and other staff officers for horses actually and bonâ fide kept by them for the public service only, will be allowed, if accompanied by the collector's receipt, and a certificate as specified in the form No. I.

Given at the War Office the 13th day of December, 1804.

(Signed) W. DUNDAS.

No. II.

Form of a General Receipt for Cash Payments.

Place and Date.

RECEIVED by the hands of [general, lieutenant general, major general, assistant adjutant general, aid de camp, or brigade major, as the case may be] the sum of

being in full for

for the use of His Majesty's service.

Signature.

£

Since these regulations were issued, the following circular letter to general officers commanding districts has been issued, relative to the allowance of stationery.

War Office, 24*th January*, 1805.

SIR,

IT appearing on examination of the contingent accounts of general and other staff officers, that charges are frequently made in the stationery

tionery bills, for articles which neither come properly within that description, nor ever were intended to be allowed at the public expence, I have, therefore, the honor to transmit herewith a list of the only articles which are allowed to be charged against the public, under the head of stationery, and to request you will communicate the same to the several general and staff officers serving in the district under your command.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) W. DUNDAS.

List of Articles referred to in the preceding Letter.

Books for the entry of letters, &c.	Sealing Wax
Paper	Wafer Seals
Pens	Cards for Returns
Ink	Pencils
Inkstands	Rulers
Tape	India Rubber
Wafers	Pen Knives.

Assistant adjutant generals are allowed a clerk, as will be seen from the following letters.

 CIRCULAR.

CIRCULAR.

HORSE GUARDS, 15*th Nov.* 1803.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inform you, that His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief is pleased to approve the appointment of a clerk to the assistant adjutant general in the district under your orders, with the allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, being in full for pay, clothing, and all other allowances. His Royal Highness commands me at the same time to state, that the person appointed to this situation must not be an effective soldier.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General.

General or Lieutenant General,
&c.

On a representation to the adjutant general that persons of the description alluded to in the foregoing letter could not easily be procured, the following circular letter was issued.

CIRCULAR.

CIRCULAR.

HORSE GUARDS, 20*th Jan.* 1804.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, that His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief will not object to your employing a soldier as your clerk, provided no other person duly qualified to act in that capacity can be found.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obedient servant,
(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General.

The Assistant Adjutant General,
at

The pay of officers on the home staff is seldom or never paid till twelve months are due, and then half-yearly. The contingent allowances are not issued till after eighteen months being contracted, though every staff officer certifies to his accounts half-yearly.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS EMPLOYED ABROAD.

GENERAL and staff officers employed on foreign service, have no deductions from their pay for poundage, civil list, &c.

The forage allowance on foreign stations, is greater than at home, and is regulated by the Commanders in Chief, who issue their warrants according to circumstances.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

THE generals and staff officers attached to the volunteer force have the same pay as those on the home staff. At first they were paid monthly, by regulations dated in August, 1804, for that purpose; but by a subsequent order, dated 18th of October, 1804, they were placed on the same footing as the others.

The general and staff officers attached to the volunteer force, if employed during the whole of the campaign, viz. from 1st of May, have the same allowance for the 200 days forage money, but if ap-

appointed subsequent to that day, they receive only a proportion of the 200 days from the dates of their appointments to the 16th of November, as follows:

	Per Diem.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Major General — —	0	11	5
Brigadier General — —	0	9	6
Major of Brigade or Aid-de-Camp	0	1	6

The same officers have also lodging money, and are entitled to draw forage, or receive an allowance in lieu thereof, for the same number of horses as those on the home staff.

Besides the usual staff officers attached to the volunteers, there are inspecting field officers, who have the rank of lieutenant colonel, *pro tempore.*

Pay of an Inspecting Field Officer attached to the Volunteer Force.

	Per Diem.			Per Annum.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Inspecting field officer	0	15	0	273	15	0

The deductions from the above are poundage

1*s.* per

1s. per pound, civil list 6*d.* per pound, property tax at 5 *per cent.* and one day's pay for Chelsea Hospital, as follows:

	Deduct.			Nett pay remaining		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Inspecting field officer	34	19	3	238	15	9

Inspecting field officers are neither allowed lodging money or the 200 days forage money.

OF THE PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL STAFF.

THE medical department of the army has since the commencement of the late war been materially improved, both with respect to pay, allowances, and situation, but as we mean in Section VIII. of this treatise to enter fully on the subject, we will barely give tables of the pay and allowances of the general hospital staff in this place.

TABLE

TABLE I.

*Pay of the General Hospital Staff.**

	Per Diem.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Inspector of Hospitals — —	2	0	0
Deputy Inspector — —	1	5	0
Purveyor, including 5*s.* per diem for a clerk — — —	1	5	0
Deputy Purveyor — —	0	10	0
Physician — — —	1	0	0
Surgeon — — —	0	15	0
Apothecary — —	0	10	0
Hospital Mate for general service at home	0	6	6
Ditto for foreign service —	0	7	6
Ditto for temporary or local service	0	5	0

The usual deductions of 1*s.* in the pound for poundage, civil list 6*d.* in the pound, income tax at 5 *per cent.* and one day's pay for Chelsea Hospital must be deducted from the pay of the different hospital ranks.

* See His Majesty's Warrant, dated 22nd May, 1804, Section VIII. of this Treatise.

TABLE

TABLE II.

*Allowance for 200 Days Forage Money for the Medical Staff.**

		l.	s.	d.
Inspector of hospitals, Deputy ditto ditto, Purveyor of Hospitals	—	19	0	0
Deputy ditto	— — —	9	10	0
Physician	— —	14	5	0
Surgeon, Apothecary, Hospital Mate	— —	9	10	0

TABLE III.

Allowance for Lodging Money for the Medical Staff.†

		Per Annum. l.	s.	d.
Inspector of hospitals, Deputy ditto, Purveyor	—	54	12	0

* Order dated 25th December, 1802.

† Ibid.

Deputy

	l.	s.	d.
Deputy ditto — — —	39	0	0
Physician — — —	54	12	0
Surgeon } Apothecary } — —	39	0	0
Hospital Mate — —	27	6	0

This allowance must be stated and certified by each officer, and also have the approving signature of the general officer commanding the district.

TABLE IV.

*State of the number of Horses for which, if effective, the Medical Staff may draw Forage, or receive an Allowance in lieu thereof.**

	Horses.
Inspector of hospitals — —	4
Deputy ditto } Physician } — —	3
Surgeon } Apothecary } — —	2
Hospital Mate — — —	1

* Order dated 25th December, 1802.

TABLE

TABLE V.

*Allowance for travelling Expences for the Medical Staff.**

	Per Mile. £. s. d.
Inspector of hospitals, Deputy ditto, Purveyor, Physician	0 1 6
Deputy Purveyor, Surgeon, Apothecary	0 1 2
Hospital Mate	0 0 9

The above is granted when the nature of the service renders it impracticable to be performed on their own horses. This must therefore be stated in the application made for it.

* Order dated 25 December, 1802.

OF

OF THE PAY OF THE GUARDS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

THE gross pay of a regiment, whether cavalry or infantry, is divided as follows:

1. The full pay of each officer and soldier.
2. The allowance in lieu of non-effectives.
3. The allowance to agents.
4. The allowance to widows, consisting of the full pay of two private men per troop or company, is part of the establishment in every regiment.

As the pay is intended to provide for the maintenance of the troops, so the clearings or nett off-reckonings are intended as a fund for clothing them.*

The pay is subject to the usual deductions of poundage, agency, Chelsea hospital,* civil list, and income tax.†

* The subaltern officers are exempted from these, as will be seen in the next paragraph, as also the non-commissioned officers and privates.

† This is only charged during war. Printed forms of instructions, with the different declarations to be made, are sent from the War Office annually to paymasters or agents to be filled up by officers, who neglecting to do so, are liable to be assessed at the rate of 1s. in the pound on their pay and allowances, according to the rank they hold at the time.

In June, 1797, His Majesty was graciously pleased to order, that the subaltern officers of the cavalry and infantry (the life guards, horse guards, and foot guards, excepted), should receive their full pay free of deductions heretofore made therefrom, on account of poundage, hospital, and agency;* and His Majesty further directed, that subalterns of infantry should from the 25th of that month receive 1*s. per diem* each, in addition to their former pay, likewise free of deductions.†

In January, 1798, His Majesty extended his indulgence to field officers and captains of dragoon guards, dragoons and infantry, by abolishing arrears, and granting them full pay from the 25th of December, 1797, subject to the usual deductions on account of poundage, hospital, and agency.‡

At the time His Majesty abolished the arrears, it did not extend to the life guards, royal horse guards, or foot guards, the pay of the officers of those corps is issued as heretofore.

* See General Regulations and Orders, &c. issued in 1799, page 157-8; a work where much useful information may be gained.

† *Ibid.* p. 159-60.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 161-3.

From

From the 25th of May, 1797, His Majesty was pleased to issue his royal warrant for increasing and regulating the pay and allowance of non-commissioned officers and privates of corps of cavalry, of the dragoon guards, and dragoons.*

By the same warrant an allowance was also granted to the regiments of life guards and royal horse guards.†

At the same time, a similar warrant was issued for the non-commissioned officers and privates of infantry serving at home.‡ The same warrant was also extended to the foot guards,§ and invalids.‖

A warrant was likewise issued for those on foreign service.¶

* See General Regulations and Orders, &c. 1799, pages 143, &c.

† *Ibid.* p. 146, &c.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 149, &c.

§ *Ibid.* p. 151, &c.

‖ *Ibid.* p. 153, &c.

¶ *Ibid.* p. 155, &c.

OF THE PAY OF THE CAVALRY.

THE following tables will shew the pay of the life guards, royal horse guards, and cavalry of every description.*

TABLE I.

Pay of the Royal Regiments of Life Guards.

	Full Pay per diem.			Subsist. per diem.			Arrears per annum.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Colonel	1	16	0	1	7	0	129	0	0
Lieut. Colonel	1	11	0	1	3	3	111	12	0
First Major	1	6	0	0	19	6	93	12	0
Second do.	1	6	0	0	19	6	93	12	0
Captain	0	16	0	0	12	0	57	12	0
Lieutenant	0	11	0	0	8	3	39	12	0
Lieut. and Adjut.	0	11	0	0	8	3	39	12	0
Cornet	0	8	6	0	7	3	14	7	0
Surgeon	0	12	0	0	9	0	43	4	0
Veterinary Surg.	0	8	0						
Quarter Master	0	6	0	0	4	9	17	0	9
Corporal	0	3	9¾						
Trumpeter	0	3	9						
Kettle Drummer	0	3	9						
Private	0	3	2¼						

Marshal for both regiments, 25*l.* *per annum.*

The above rates of pay for the corporals, trumpeter, and privates, include in each case 1*s.* 3*d.* per day for the subsistence of a horse.

* For that of the horse artillery, see p. 201.

TABLE

TABLE II.

Pay of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

	Full Pay.			Subsist.			Nett Arrears.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel, as such*	2	17	0	2	7	0	136	16	0
1st Lieut. Colonel	1	9	6	1	2	6	99	7	1
2d ditto ditto	1	9	6	1	2	6	99	7	1
1st Major	1	7	0	1	1	6	74	7	9
2d ditto	1	7	0	1	1	6	74	7	9
Captain	1	1	6	0	16	6	70	11	1
Lieutenant	0	15	0	0	11	6	47	3	1
Cornet	0	14	0	0	11	0	39	2	11
Adjutant	0	10	0						
Surgeon	0	12	0	0	9	0	41	7	6
Assistant ditto	0	8	6						
Veterinary ditto	0	8	0						
Quarter Master	0	8	6	0	6	6	27	0	6
Corporal †	0	3	0¼						
Trumpeter	0	2	5¼						
Kettle Drummer	0	3	0¼						
Private	0	2	5¼						

* Includes eight warrant men at 2*s. per diem* each.

† The pay of the corporals, trumpeters, kettle drummer, and privates, include in each case 9*d. per diem* for the subsistence of a horse.

TABLE III.

Pay of the Two Troops of Horse Guards reduced on their Full Pay in 1788.

	Per Diem.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel — — —	1	16	0
1st Lieutenant Colonel —	1	11	0
2d Ditto — — —	1	7	0
1st Major — —	1	6	0
2d Ditto — — —	1	4	0
Captain — —	0	16	0
Lieutenant — — —	0	11	0
Cornet — — —	0	8	4
Adjutant — —	0	11	0
Chaplain — — —	0	6	8
Surgeon — — —	0	8	0
Kettle Drum and Trumpeter —	0	5	0
Private Gentlemen —	0	4	0

TABLE

TABLE IV.

Pay of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.

	Per Diem.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel — — —	1	12	10
Lieutenant Colonel — —	1	3	0
Major — — —	0	19	3
Captain — — —	0	14	7
Lieutenant — —	0	9	0
Cornet — — —	0	8	0
Paymaster — —	0	15	0
Adjutant — — —	0	10	0
Surgeon — — —	0	11	4
Assistant Surgeon* — —	0	7	6
Veterinary Surgeon — —	0	8	0
Paymaster Serjeant † —	0	2	11
Serjeant — — —	0	2	11
Corporal — — —	0	2	4½
Trumpeter — —	0	2	4
Private — — —	0	2	0

* By His Majesty's Warrant, dated 22 May, 1804, he is allowed 1s. *per diem* for a horse.

† The rates of pay for the non-commissioned officers and privates, include in each case 9d. a day for the subsistence of a horse.

TABLE V.

Pay of the Royal Waggon Train.

				Per Diem.		
				l.	*s.*	*d.*
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant				0	18	0
Major—pay —	0	14	1	0	16	1
Allowance for a horse	0	2	0			
Captain—pay —	0	9	5	0	11	5
Allowance for a horse	0	2	0			
Lieutenant—pay —	0	4	8	0	7	8
Additional Allowance	0	1	0			
Ditto for a horse	0	2	0			
Cornet—pay —	0	3	8	0	6	8
Additional allowance	0	1	0			
Ditto for a horse	0	2	0			
Adjutant — — —				0	10	0
Surgeon — — —				0	11	4
Veterinary Surgeon — —				0	8	0
Quarter Master — —				0	3	0
Serjeant — — —				0	2	2
Corporal — — —				0	1	7½
Drummer — — —				0	1	3
Collar-maker — — —				0	3	0
Wheelwright — —				0	3	0
Smith — — —				0	3	0
Farrier — — —				0	3	0
Driver — — —				0	1	3

N.B. The two shillings allowed for a horse are given, provided the officer finds his own forage: if he receives it from the magazine, he is not entitled to the money.

OF THE PAY OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY, HORSE AND INFANTRY, AND CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

TABLE I.

Pay of the Royal Horse Artillery.

	Per Diem. l.	s.	d.
Colonel Commandant — —	3	0	0
Colonel en second — —	1	9	8
Lieutenant Colonel — —	1	5	8
Major — — —	1	0	9
Captain — — —	0	15	4
1st Lieutenant — —	0	9	0
2d ditto — — —	0	8	0
Surgeon — — —	0	11	10
Assistant ditto — —	0	6	0
Serjeant Major — —	0	3	4
Quarter Master Serjeant —	0	2	10
Serjeant — — —	0	2	4
Corporal — — —	0	2	2¼
Bombardier — —	0	2	0¼
First Gunner — — —	0	1	5½
Gunner Driver — —	0	1	3¼
Farrier and Smith — —	0	3	4¾
Collar-maker and Wheeler —	0	2	0¾
Trumpeter — — —	0	2	1¼

TABLE

TABLE II.

Pay of the Infantry and Invalid Battalions.

		Per Diem.	
	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel Commandant — —	2	3	6
Colonel en second — —	1	3	9
1st Lieutenant Colonel — —	0	19	9
2d ditto — — —	0	16	10
Major — — —	0	14	10
Captain — — —	0	9	11
1st Lieutenant — —	0	6	0
2d ditto — — —	0	5	0
Chaplain — — —	0	6	8
Surgeon — — —	0	9	11
Assistant ditto — — —	0	5	0
Serjeant — — —	0	2	2
Corporal — — —	0	2	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Bombardier — — —	0	1	$10\frac{1}{4}$
1st Gunner — — —	0	1	7
2d ditto — — —	0	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$

TABLE III.

Pay of the Royal Corps of Engineers.

	Per Diem. l.	s.	d.
1st Colonel Commandant* —	2	4	0
2d ditto — — —	2	4	0
1st Colonel — — —	1	4	0
2d ditto — — —	1	0	0
1st Lieutenant Colonel — —	0	17	0
2d ditto — — —	0	15	0
Captain — — —	0	10	0
1st Lieutenant — — —	0	6	0
2d ditto — — —	0	5	0
Brigade Major — — —	0	10	0

* The 1st colonel commandant has 2*l. per diem* extra pay as inspector general of fortifications, &c.

When employed on foreign service the officers have double pay, and when in the same situation on home service, they receive half the sum of the daily pay of their respective ranks.

TABLE IV.

Pay of the Corps of Royal Military Surveyors and Draughtsmen.

	Per Diem.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Chief Surveyor and Draughtsmen	0	15	0
1st Assistant ditto — —	0	12	0
2d ditto — — —	0	10	0
1st Class of Surveyors and Draughtsmen	0	7	6
2d ditto — — —	0	5	0
3d ditto — — —	0	4	0
Cadet ditto — — —	0	2	0

When employed on foreign service they have double pay, and in the same situation on home service, half the daily sum as above mentioned.

TABLE V.

Pay of the Royal Military Artificers.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Serjeant Major — —	0	2	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Serjeant — — —	0	2	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Corporal — — —	0	2	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Artificer and Drummer —	0	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Labourer — — —	0	1	0

TABLE

OF THE PAY OF THE INFANTRY.

TABLE I.

Pay of the Regiments of Foot Guards.

	Full Pay per diem. l.	s.	d.	Subsist. per diem. l.	s.	d.	Arrears per annum. l.	s.	d.
Colonel, as such*	1	19	0	1	10	0	126	14	2
Lieut. Colonel, do.	1	8	6	1	1	6	99	17	1
Major, do.	1	4	6	0	18	6	85	9	1
Captain	0	16	6	0	12	6	56	13	0
Lieutenant	0	7	10	0	6	0	24	14	4
Ensign	0	5	10	0	4	6	17	16	6
Adjutant	0	10	0						
Quarter Master with additional 1*s.*	0	5	8						
Battalion Surgeon	0	12	0	0	10	0	25	1	0
Assistant ditto	0	7	6						
Solicitor	0	4	0	0	3	0	13	15	8
Serjeant	0	1	$10\frac{3}{4}$						
Corporal	0	1	$4\frac{3}{4}$						
Drum Major	0	1	6	0	1	0	7	9	1
Drummer	0	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$						
Deputy Marshal	0	1	0	0	0	9	3	8	11
Hautbois	0	1	6						
Private	0	1	1						

* In addition to this, the Colonel is allowed the pay of one warrant man per company, which he receives with his subsistence, *viz.*

1st Foot Guards 32 warrant men at $6\frac{6}{7}$d. each per day.
2d and 3d do. 20 do. each at do. do. do.

TABLE

TABLE II.

Pay of Infantry Regiments.

	Per diem.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel — —	1	2	6
Lieutenant Colonel —	0	15	11
Major — — —	0	14	1
Captain — — —	0	9	5
Lieutenant with additional allowance	0	5	8
Ensign with ditto — —	0	4	8
Paymaster* — —	0	15	0
Adjutant† — —	0	8	0

Quarter

* In the militia, where the paymaster must necessarily hold another commission, his pay is made up to 15s. *per diem.*

† The adjutant by a late regulation is only to receive pay as such, but is to rank as ensign from his entrance into the regiment, if he had no previous rank in the army. He also succeeds to that of lieutenant in the course of promotion, but is a supernumerary officer in both. On a company being vacant, and the adjutant is the senior lieutenant, he succeeds to it, on giving up his staff commission.

Adjutants

Quarter Master with additional allowance — — —	0	5	8
Surgeon of the Line and Militia*	0	9	5
Assistant Surgeon† — —	0	7	6
Surgeon's Mate‡ — —	0	4	6

Serjeant

Adjutants of infantry regiments are allowed 2*s. per diem*, towards keeping their horses. They are obliged to have a horse, and it no doubt often happens, that when first appointed to that truly respectable situation, the purchasing of one is not a very easy matter. Field officers can have no difficulty in providing themselves. With respect to adjutants, it might be easily obviated by their being allowed one at the public expence, which is never to be used but on duty; and should the adjutant of a regiment be absent on leave, the horse to remain for the use of the officer who does the duty.

* By His Majesty's warrant dated 22nd May, and a circular letter dated War Office, 28th May, 1804, regimental surgeons have an allowance of 1*s.* 11*d. per diem* in addition for the keep of a horse, which is directed to be charged distinct from the daily pay. For this circular see page 133.

† By His Majesty's warrant, 22d May, 1804, he is allowed 1*s. per diem* for the keep of a horse.

‡ By a regulation dated 27th June, 1803, surgeons mates of militia are to receive the same pay as assistant surgeons of the line; but if they hold another commission, they receive

3*s.* 6*d.*

	l.	s.	d.
Serjeant Major or Quarter Master Serjeant — — —	0	2	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Paymaster Serjeant —	0	1	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Serjeant — —	0	1	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Corporal — —	0	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Drummer and Grenadier Fifer	0	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Private — —	0	1	0

OF THE ALLOWANCES TO THE OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

THE allowances granted to the army are various according to the nature of the different services; we will, therefore, divide them under the heads of Cavalry, and Infantry, and what are peculiar to both.

As the colonels of cavalry and infantry are allowed the off-reckonings to supply the soldiers with clothing, we will enter fully on the subject of them in Section VI.

3s. 6*d*. with the pay if lieutenant of 4*s*. 8*d*. if an ensign, of 3*s*. 8*d*.

OF

OF ALLOWANCES TO REGIMENTS OF CAVALRY.

COLONELS of cavalry are allowed the sum of 1s. 2d. *per diem* in lieu of the pay of a warrant man for each troop, and 1s. 6d. *per diem* for one hautbois. These are issued monthly.

The following sums are granted annually to regiments of cavalry.

For Regiments consisting of three Troops or upwards.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For postage and stationery* —	18	0	0
For fire and candles for guards *per diem*†	0	0	6
For carriage of ammunition *per annum*‡	10	0	0
Agent's allowance for postage *per annum*	20	0	0

An allowance of 1s. per mile was formerly granted for the carriage of regimental stores, for each troop, or for detachments, provided the troop to which they belong is not in motion, 9d. per mile; but these being found inadequate, the following circular letter to colonels of cavalry regiments, will shew what are now allowed.

* War Office, 25 February, 1784, and 29 November, 1785.

† Ibid. 25 February, 1784.

‡ Ibid.

CIRCULAR

CIRCULAR.

War Office, 8th *November*, 1802.

SIR,

FREQUENT representations having been lately made of the inadequacy of the present allowance for the carriage of regimental baggage, which upon enquiry, appear to be well founded, I have the honor to acquaint you, that the following increased rates will be allowed for the above service, from the 25th ultimo inclusive, to continue so long as the establishment of the corps shall not be less than forty rank and file per troop, viz.

For the Regiment.

s.	*d.*	
1	6	per mile for each troop.
0	9	per mile for additional field officers, and occasionally for supernumerary officers.
2	0	per mile for the adjutant, paymaster, surgeon,* veterinary surgeon, assistant sur-

* Similar letters were sent to officers commanding regiments of infantry, except stating company for troop, omitting the veterinary surgeon, and allowing 2*s.* per mile for the quarter master. The rate for sadler's apparatus was of course also omitted.

geons,

s. d. geons, hospital stores, and for the armourer.

1 0 per mile for sadler's apparatus, and for spare stores and appointments.

For Detachments.

0 9 per mile for a detachment with one or two subalterns.

1 0 per mile for a captain's detachment.

0 3 per mile for every twenty men of larger detachments.

The above being granted as a commuted regimental allowance, no proof of the expenditure will be required, except in the instance hereafter mentioned; but the charge must of course be supported by a reference to the route by which the march shall be made, and by a statement of the number of miles marched by each division:—in the case of detachments, a certificate of the *numbers* of which they shall respectively consist must be produced, in addition to the other vouchers above prescribed.

I am further to acquaint you, that these allowances are made upon the supposition that the owners

owners of carriages only receive the customary rates of hire, viz. one shilling per mile for each waggon, and nine-pence per mile for each cart, and so in proportion for lesser carriages; but if in pursuance of, and in conformity to the provision introduced of late years into the Mutiny Act, admitting in certain cases a further charge to the extent of four-pence a mile for each carriage, any additional sums should be demanded and paid; the amount of such additional payments for the number of carriages actually employed (not exceeding the proportions upon which the encreased allowances above specified are calculated) will be admitted in the public accompts of the corps, upon the same being vouched in the manner prescribed. The expence of warrants for impressing carriages, not exceeding one shilling for each warrant, will be allowed as usual.

I am to add, that the above allowances being considered both at head quarters, and in this department, to be fully sufficient for the conveyance of the baggage and stores which the regiment or detachments should properly carry with them on a march, no application for a further allowance will be complied with; especially as it is to be

expected

expected that there will arise savings on some occasions, which will of course be applicable to any accidental excess of expenditure on others.

I take this opportunity of mentioning, in reference to the additional sums that may be demanded for the hire of carriages as above stated, that the constables demanding such additional rates should be required to produce a copy of the order of the magistrates in general sessions, by which the same may have been authorized, and that no order can be considered as in force beyond the general sessions next ensuing after the date thereof.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. YORKE.

Officer commanding the Regt. of

Cavalry regiments in Ireland are allowed annually as follows, from the barrack board.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For fire and candles for guards* —	13	10	7

* See Standing Orders, &c. for the army in Ireland, Barrack Regulations, p. 5.

An

An allowance of 1s. 6d. per week is also granted in that kingdom for the hire of a guard house and store room, when there are none belonging to His Majesty.*

Allowances to Captains of Cavalry.

THESE consist of the non-effective and contingent allowances, as fixed by the Pay Office Act passed in 1783,† and likewise a certain sum for a riding house,‡ as follows, per troop:

Number of Privates in a Troop.	*Allowances.*			*Riding House.*		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
When less than 40	30	0	0	18	1	0
40 and upwards	30	0	0	23	6	0
50 and upwards	40	0	0	23	6	0
60 and upwards	40	0	0	23	6	0
70 and upwards	50	0	0	23	6	0

Prior to the Act there was what was termed a stock purse in each regiment, the money being shared among the field officers and captains, but it was abolished by the said act of parliament,

* See Standing Orders, &c. for Ireland, Orders for making up regimental Accounts, p.10.

† See the act of parliament, xxx.

‡ *Ibid.* xxxiii.

and

and the above allowance established.* As the field officers have not now any troops, they receive an allowance of 20*l.* *per annum* in lieu thereof, as fixed in 1803.†

Allowances to Officers and Privates.

DURING the late war, His Majesty was pleased to grant an indemnification to officers, who on actual service lost their baggage and camp equipage.‡

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel's baggage — —	140	0	0
——— Camp equipage —	90	0	0
Field officers baggage —	120	0	0
——— Camp equipage —	90	0	0
Captain's baggage — —	90	0	0
——— Camp equipage —	45	0	0
Subaltern officer's baggage —	70	0	0
——— Camp equipage	45	0	0

Warrant and non-commissioned officers, privates, and servants not being soldiers, losing their baggage on actual service, receive a compensation

* See Act of Parliament, xxx.

† This is granted only to the senior lieutenant colonel and senior major.

‡ Order, dated 1st March, 1797.

pensation as below; the certificates for which must be signed by the commanding officer of the corps and the captain of the troop.

	l.	s.	d.
Quarter Master's baggage —	40	0	0
Serjeant — — —	2	15	0
Corporal, Trumpeter, or Private	2	10	0
Servant, not being a soldier —	3	8	0

If a part only of an officer's or private's baggage be lost, it is to be estimated in the certificate, according to the best of their belief and judgment, without entering into particulars, at one fourth, one half, or three fourths of the whole value, according to which they are to receive a like proportion of the sums allowed as above mentioned.

An indemnification was also allowed for the horses of cavalry officers killed or taken by the enemy, or shot for the glanders, as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
Heavy dragoons, first charger —	47	0	0
Light dragoons, first ditto —	36	15	0
Heavy or light ditto, second ditto	31	10	3
Quarter Master's horse —	29	8	0
Bât horses — — —	18	18	0

Certificates, stating the particular circumstances

stances and causes of the loss of the horses, are to be signed by the officers themselves, and by the commanding officers of their regiments. The claims preferred in these cases to be decided on by the general officers commanding in chief on foreign stations, who are authorised to grant payment accordingly.

Cavalry officers in barracks are entitled to rooms as follows:

	Rooms.
Field officers, each — —	2
Captains, each — —	1
Subalterns, each — —	1
Staff officers, each — —	1
Officers mess — —	2

When officers cannot be accommodated in barracks or government houses, lodging money is allowed to them in the following proportions:

	l.	s.	d.
Field officers, each, weekly —	0	10	6
Captains ditto — —	0	8	0
Subalterns and staff ditto —	0	6	0

They also get the coals and candles the same as in barracks.*

* See more on this subject hereafter.

In towns where there are not any barracks, the lodging money and barrack allowance of fuel are not granted to them.

When regiments of cavalry are employed on the coast duty, the money arising from seizures is to be divided (the usual proportion of rank being attended to) amongst the subaltern officers, assistant surgeons, quarter masters, non-commissioned officers, and private men of the regiment generally, and not to be confined to those only who are personally concerned in making the seizure. On or before the 1st day of December in each year the claims on account of seizures are delivered to the Board of Customs and Excise.*

If soldiers die in debt, and their credits and effects do not pay the amount, it falls on captains of troops, except in cases where the debt has been incurred by sentences of courts-martial; in such instance it will be considered as a public charge, and not made good by individuals.† The expences attending funerals also fall in the same

* Instructions for the Troops employed on Coast Duty, War Office, 25th April, 1785; and also General Regulations and Orders, 1st November, 1804, p. 79-80.

† War Office Order, dated 20th February, 1799.

manner

manner on the captains. If recruits die before they are posted to troops, and their effects and credits are too small to pay for burying them, the expence is to be charged against the half-yearly allowances of the captains in general of the corps they are attested for.*

OF THE ALLOWANCES TO REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

THE following sums, *per annum*, are granted by a regulation issued by His Majesty's order subsequent to the pay office act of parliament, in 1783, to infantry in Great Britain.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For stationery, postage, guard rooms, and store rooms† — —	30	0	0
A further allowance for the same ‡	6	0	0
Ditto for regiments stationed in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey §	2	0	0
Carriage of ammunition —	10	0	0
Daily fire for guards — —	0	0	6
Agent's allowance for postage —	20	0	0

* War Office Order, dated November, 1802.

† Ditto, 25th February, 1784.

‡ Ditto, 29th November, 1785.

§ *Ibid.*

In

In Ireland, the infantry have the following, *per annum*.*

	l.	s.	d.
For stationery, postage, straw for the black hole, cartridge paper, and twine	50	0	0
Major's allowance for carriage of ammunition — —	10	0	0
Ditto for fire and candle for guards	9	0	0
Carriage of baggage for staff officers	6	15	0
Carriage of hospital baggage —	2	5	0
Allowance in lieu of all charges for nurses or hospital expences, and in lieu of any expenditure for sick men or recruits — —	30	0	0
Agent's allowance for postage —	10	0	0
Total	118	0	0

An allowance for the hire of an exercising field is granted to regiments in the same country; the receipt for the sum paid must accompany the charge, with a certificate from the commanding officer who hired the same, specifying that it was the cheapest terms on which a proper field could be got.† It seldom exceeds 10*l.* *per annum.* In

* Orders respecting the annual regimental accounts in the Standing Orders and Regulations for the Army in Ireland, p. 5.

† *Ibid.* p. 4.

Great

Great Britain the hire of ground must be with the concurrence of the general officer commanding the district, and application for the payment thereof made to the secretary at war.

The commissioners of barracks in Ireland pay annually to each regiment of infantry on that establishment, the following sums, independent of what is granted to the major and surgeon as above:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For firing and candles for guards*	20	5	10½
In lieu of all demands for hire of hospitals, coals, candles, &c.† —	20	0	0

OF ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS OF INFANTRY.

COLONELS are allowed 6*d. per diem* for one warrant man in each company, it is issued monthly with the pay. What is granted as off-reckonings will be fully detailed in Section VI.

Field officers not now having companies receive 20*l. per annum* in lieu thereof.‡

* See Standing Orders for the Army in Ireland, Barrack Regulations, 24 June, 1789, p. 5.

† *Ibid.* p. 4.

‡ This is granted to the senior lieutenant colonel and major only.

Of Allowances to Captains of Companies.

CAPTAINS receive their non-effective and contingent allowances annually. When the stock purse was abolished, as already mentioned by the pay office act, in 1783, it fixed them as follow:*

No. of Men in a Company.	*Allowance.* *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Seventy-six men or upwards —	56	10	0
Under seventy-six and above fifty	47	7	6
Fifty or under — —	38	5	0

Out of these sums the captains give a weekly allowance, of not less than one shilling to their pay serjeants, and must also provide orderly books, ledgers, &c.

If soldiers die in debt, and their credits and effects do not pay the amount, it falls on captains of companies, except in cases where the debt has been incurred by sentence of a court martial, in such instance it will be considered as a public charge, and not to be made good by individuals.† The expences attending funerals also fall in the

* Pay Office Act, xxx.

† War Office Order, 20th February, 1799.

The

same manner on the captains. If recruits die before they are posted to companies, and their effects and credits are too small to pay for burying them, the expence is to be charged against the half yearly allowances of the captains in general of the corps they are attested for.*

Allowances to Officers in general.

AT the commencement of a war, when the army is ordered to take the field, an allowance is issued under the denomination of bât, baggage, and forage money, by a warrant from the War Office to agents of regiments.

The following table shews what was granted the first year of the present war.†

	Baggage			*Forage.*			*Total.*		
Officers.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel	7	10	0	28	15	0	36	5	0
Lieut. Colonel	7	10	0	22	10	0	30	0	0
Major	7	10	0	17	10	0	25	0	0
Captain, Paymaster, Surgeon, Adjutant	7	10	0	12	10	0	20	0	0
Lieutenant, Ensign, Quarter Master, Assistant Surg.	7	10	0	5	0	0	12	10	0

* War Office Order, dated November, 1802.

† Ditto, 20 July, 1803.

Eighteen pounds eighteen shillings are allowed to field officers and captains each for the purchase of a horse, the same is granted to the staff officers and every two subalterns.

The above sum is also allowed to each regiment for providing six horses for the following purposes:*

		Horses.
Carriage of ammunition	—	2
——— camp kettles	—	2
——— intrenching tools	—	1
——— medicine chest	—	1

Out of the first year's camp allowance the officers must provide themselves with marquées and tents, the prices of which are as follows:

		l.	s.	d.
A field officer's	— —	29	0	0
Captain's or subaltern's	—	21	0	0

The subalterns have a tent between every two.

In the militia, the paymaster being one of the subalterns has his camp allowance made up to that of a captain's. The surgeon's mate, if likewise a subaltern, does not receive the 12*l.* 10*s.*

* War Office, 20th July, 1803.

for

for each appointment, but only an allowance equal in the whole to a captain's.

Officers when in camp are allowed forage for their horses in certain proportions, which will be seen in the Regulations for the Home Encampments, annexed to this section.

During the late war His Majesty was graciously pleased to grant an indemnification to officers, who might have the misfortune of losing their baggage, at the rates hereafter mentioned.

*Indemnification for Loss of Baggage, Camp Equipage, and Horses.**

OFFICERS on actual service having lost the whole, or any part of their baggage, and camp equipage, are to give in certificates signed by themselves, and the commanding officers of their regiments, stating, that at the time of such loss, they were in no respect deviating from the orders of the general officer commanding in chief, relative to baggage.

If a part should be lost, it is to be estimated in

* War Office, 1st March, 1797.

the

the certificate, according to the best of their belief and judgment, without entering into particulars, at one fourth, one half, or three fourths, of the whole value, according to which they are to receive a like proportion of the sums allowed, viz.

INFANTRY.

	l.	s.	d.
The whole personal baggage of a subaltern* — —	60	0	0
Camp equipage between two subalterns — —	35	0	0
The baggage of a captain to be valued at — —	80	0	0
—— Camp equipage —	35	0	0
Field officer's baggage — —	100	0	0
—— Camp equipage —	60	0	0
Colonel's baggage — —	120	0	0
—— Camp equipage —	80	0	0

* The baggage and camp equipage of all staff officers are valued as those of subaltern officers, except such as are allowed a tent to themselves, whose camp equipage in that case will be valued as that of a captain.

Indem-

Indemnification allowed to Officers on actual Service, whose Horses shall be killed or taken by the Enemy, or shot for the Glanders.

INFANTRY.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Field officer's charger —	31	10	0
Adjutant's ditto — —	31	10	0
Captain's and subaltern's horses, each	18	18	0
Bât horses — —	18	18	0
Staff officers, for whom inferior horses are deemed sufficient —	18	18	0

Certificates, stating the particular circumstances and causes of the loss of the horses, are to be signed by the officers themselves, and by the commanding officers of their regiments.

The claims preferred in these cases to be decided on by the general officers commanding in chief on foreign stations, who are authorised to grant payment accordingly.

Officers embarking with their regiments on foreign service, or who are ordered out with recruits, have an allowance granted them as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Lieutenant Colonels — —	30	0	0

Majors

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Majors — — —	25	0	0
Captains, subalterns, and staff	20	0	0

Such officers as return to their regiments from leave of absence are not entitled to the above.

Those who are appointed to regiments on foreign service, and ordered to join, must apply by memorial to the secretary at war for directions to be given to the Transport Board, to furnish the means of their reaching the place of their destination. In consequence of which a passage will either be found on board a transport, or 21*l.* will be paid from the colonel down to the ensign to procure one by the best conveyance.

An advance of pay is always issued to officers embarking for foreign service, in the following proportions.*

	Months.
For the East Indies —	6
Cape of Good Hope —	4
America, the West Indies and the Mediterranean —	3
Portugal and Gibraltar —	2

Officers of His Majesty's regiments serving in

* See Additional Instructions for Paymasters, page 59 of this Treatise.

the

the East Indies, who return to Europe on leave of absence, are accommodated with a passage on board the Company's ships, for which the commanders are paid as follows:

		l.	s.	d.
Colonel	— —	150	0	0
Lieutenant Colonel	—	120	0	0
Major and Captain	— —	100	0	0
Subalterns and staff	—	80	0	0

Whenever an officer applies for leave of absence the bill for his passage money must be signed by the commanding officer of the regiment he belongs to, and the Commander in Chief, or by the adjutant general by his order.

Officers sent home from foreign stations on the recruiting service are allowed the following sums:*

		l.	s.	d.
From North America, West Indies, and Africa	— —	12	10	0
Gibraltar	— —	5	5	0

When the distance is greater, or under certain circumstances, the allowance is encreased.

A certificate, that such officer is sent home to

* The order for this is dated War Office, 8th Jan. 1768.

recruit, to be signed by the officer commanding and the paymaster, is to be sent to the agent; or the allowance may be given by the paymaster, certified by the commanding officer.

Recruiting officers passing between Great Britain and Ireland have an allowance of passage money as follows:*

	l.	s.	d.
From Port Patrick to Donaghadee	0	10	6
Liverpool to Belfast or Dublin	1	11	6
Holyhead to Dublin —	1	11	6
Bristol to Dublin —	2	2	0
——— Belfast —	2	2	0
——— Cork —	1	11	6
——— Waterford —	1	11	6
——— Limerick —	2	2	0
Milford-haven to Waterford —	1	11	6
Isle of Wight to Cork or Waterford	2	2	0
——— Limerick —	3	3	0

The same rates are made for the passage from the Irish to the British ports.

The above allowances are paid by the paymasters of the recruiting districts within which the officers embark or land. In cases where they

* See Recruiting Instructions, Sect. IV. of this work.

cannot

cannot be paid, application must be made to the inspector general of the recruiting service, or to the deputy inspector general. Nine-pence per mile is also allowed to officers for the carriage of their baggage to or returning from their stations, provided the same be approved by the inspector general, when the officers belong to regiments on foreign stations, or by the commanding officers of those at home.

The same allowance of *9d. per mile* was given to the officers appointed to *The Army of Reserve* from the half pay, in 1783.

Horses belonging to officers, by an act of parliament passed 17th May, 1803, are quartered on innkeepers, who receive for hay and straw, 1*s.* 2*d.* per head, instead of 6*d.* as mentioned in the last act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

Officers in barracks are allowed rooms according to their rank as follows:

INFANTRY.

	Rooms.
Field Officers each — —	2
Captains each — —	1
Two subalterns — —	1

			Rooms.
Officers mess	—	—	1
Staff officers each	—	—	2

When officers cannot be accommodated in barracks or government houses, lodging money is allowed to them in the following proportions:

			l.	s.	d.
Field officers each, weekly	—		0	10	6
Captains ditto	—	—	0	8	0
Subalterns and Staff	—		0	6	0

Officers on the recruiting service in Ireland, whose regiments are in that kingdom, have lodging money and fuel when not accommodated in barracks.

In the same kingdom all officers have an allowance of 15*s.* 6*d.* *per annum*, under the denomination of bed money. For broken periods it is calculated at 1½*d.* *per diem.*

Subaltern officers when employed on the public works in the United Kingdom, Jersey, Guernsey, &c. have in addition to their pay 4*s.* *per diem.**

Officers convicted of offences in the course of civil or criminal law, by a late clause in the mutiny

* Horse Guards, 1st of July, 1802.

tiny act, are to have their pay forfeited from the day it takes place till that of their return to military duty.

Officers wounded in the service are entitled to His Majesty's bounty, by a warrant issued at the commencement of a former war, viz.

If a wound should be received in action by any commission officer, which shall occasion the loss of an eye or limb, or the total loss of the use of a limb, he shall receive a gratuity in money, equal to one year's full pay; and further be allowed such expence relating to his cure, if not performed at the King's charge, as shall be certified to be reasonable by the surgeon general of the army, and inspector general of the royal infirmary, upon examination of the vouchers, which he shall lay before them. If the wound received should not amount to the loss of a limb, the charge of cure only should be allowed, certified as above. When any commissioned officer shall lose an eye or limb, as aforesaid, the commanding officer of the corps in which he serves, shall deliver to him a certificate, specifying the time when, and the place where the said accident happened; a duplicate of which

which certificate shall be sent with the next monthly return.

"When any commission officer shall be killed in action, his widow and orphan children, if he leaves any, shall be allowed as follows:

"To the widow a full year's pay, according to her husband's regimental commission.

"To each child under age, or not married, one third of what is allowed to the widow. Posthumous children to be excluded.

"All persons dying of their wounds within six months after battle, shall be deemed slain in action.

"The commanding officer of the corps, in which the slain officer served, shall, on demand, give a certificate of his having been killed in action, to his surviving wife and orphans; respectively specifying the time when, and the place where such accident happened; a duplicate of which certificate shall likewise be sent with the next monthly return."

Officers of the royal corps of marines and regular infantry serving on board His Majesty's ships of war, have a right to share in all captures

made

made during a war. By his royal proclamation,* the distribution of prize money is to be divided into eight equal parts. From the proclamation we insert the proportions to officers of the land forces, and those of the navy, who are of a similar rank.

Captains of marines and regulars, lieutenants, and masters of the navy, are entitled to an eighth part amongst them.

Subalterns and staff officers of the marines and land forces, secretaries to admirals and commodores, with captains under them, second masters of line of battle ships, boatswains, gunners, pursers, carpenters, masters mates, surgeons, pilots, and chaplains on board, one eighth to be divided amongst them.

When the army and navy act together on any conjunct expedition, His Majesty reserves the division of prize money as he may think proper.

This last regulation is a very proper one, as it tends to prevent any misunderstanding between the different services, which have occurred in former times.

* 7th July, 1803.

Some months prior to the commencement of the present war a board of general officers were assembled by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, "to draw out a plan for the future distribution of prize money to the land forces, comprehending every rank and quality of persons whose claim to share therein shall be thought admissible, and assigning to the respective classes their just and equitable portion of the same; to enquire into the customs that obtain in regard to prize money; and to inform themselves of the mode in which payments on account of prize money have been made to the troops, in any instances which may have occurred in the course of the two last wars; to ascertain whether any payments on such account have been with-held from those who have a claim to them, and the causes thereof; and finally, to submit for His Majesty's consideration such regulations to be hereafter adopted in regard to prize money, as may prevent the possibility of abuse, and may secure to each individual, without any unnecessary delay, difficulty or embarrassment, the payment of the share or portion to which he may be entitled."

After much deliberation, the board submitted the following plan.

"In all captures made in conjunct expeditions, the navy and army to share equally. The total amount to be divided according to the present mode practised in the navy, including with the different classes of the navy the corresponding ranks of the army; and that the total aggregate shares of the individuals of each service, being separately received by the agents respectively appointed by each, that of the army is to be by such agents afterwards divided among the army alone, according to the proportions and regulations approved of and appointed by His Majesty; and in the same manner as if the share received by the agents as the amount of all the shares of the officers and privates of the army, had been the total amount of a capture made by that army alone, unconnected with His Majesty's navy."

Table of Shares of Prize Money from a Private to a Field Marshal.

	Shares.
Privates, drummers, trumpeters, drivers, artificers, and servants —	1

	Shares.
Corporals, bombardiers, and foreman of artificers — —	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Serjeants, conductors of stores, and master artificers — —	5
Staff serjeants —— ——	8
Quarter masters of dragoons ——	12
Second lieutenants, cornets, ensigns, quarter masters of horse having commissions, assistant surgeons, veterinary surgeons, hospital mates, clerks of stores, draughtsmen, clerks of works, overseers of ditto, and clerks of stores ——	16
Lieutenants, assistant quarter masters general, fourier de la cour and baggage master, assistant adjutants general, provost marshals by appointment, deputy purveyors of hospitals, assistant commissaries general, waggon master general, assistant paymasters general, assistant commissaries of stores, and assistant draughtsmen — —	20
Captains, paymasters, surgeons, secretary to the commander in chief, majors of brigade, aids de camp, judge advocate, chaplains,	

	Shares.
chaplains, physicians, purveyors, field inspectors, assistant inspectors, hospital surgeons, apothecaries, commissaries of stores, paymasters of civil department, commissaries and paymasters attached to the engineer's department, and chief surveyor and draughtsman —	50
Majors, deputy quarter masters general, deputy adjutants general, deputy inspectors general, assistant ditto, and inspectors of hospitals if not at the head of the department, and deputy commissaries	80
Lieutenant colonels, deputy quarter masters general when chief of the department, deputy adjutants general ditto, director general, superintendant general, and inspector general when not at the head of the medical department, deputy inspector general, assistant ditto and inspector of ditto when at the head of the department, deputy commissaries when at the head of the department, deputy paymasters general —	100
Colonels, quarter master general, adjutant general,	

	Shares.
general, director general, superintendant general and inspector general when at the head of the medical department	150
Brigadier generals and commissary general in an army commanded by a major general — — —	300
Major generals and commissary general	450
Lieutenant generals — —	800
Generals — — — —	1200
Field marshals — — —	2000

The officer in command, whether by special commission as commander in chief, or otherwise, one sixteenth of the whole prize money, or the number of shares allotted to his rank, at his option. But if there should be an officer under him of the same rank as himself, the commander shall in that case receive one sixteenth of the amount of the prize money, or the number of shares of the rank next above that which he holds, at his option.

Officers having brevet are to share according to it. Staff officers and officers having two or more commissions or employs can receive for only one. Only those who were present at the attack are entitled

titled to share, and that according to the rank they hold at the time. Officers obliged to leave the army on account of wounds or sickness, are to receive their share.

Such corps only are to be entitled to prize money, as are actually present at the capture, or as having formed part of the army, may be absent on service at the moment of attack or capitulation. Those who may be left in or sent to garrisons, although originally forming a part of the army, are not entitled.

The board also recommended the appointment of prize agents, to be under the controul of the secretary at war.

Of Allowances to Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of Infantry.

In a former part of this section* we took notice of the pay and certain allowances of the non-commissioned officers and privates being consolidated, and an increase being made thereto by His Majesty's warrant for that purpose.† Out of the full

* Page 22.

† See General Regulations and Orders, 1799, pages 143 and 49.

full pay the sum of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ *per diem* is stopped from each to keep up the establishment of necessaries as follows:*

3 shirts	1 pack
2 pair of shoes	1 stock
2 pair of stockings or socks	1 black ball
1 pair of long gaiters	2 shoe brushes
1 foraging cap	1 clothes ditto

The *6s.* $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ being the amount stopped, is accounted for on the 24th of each month, and if any balance remains due to the soldier, it is paid. Out of the subsistence, the messing, washing, and articles for cleaning the appointments, are paid. Should meat exceed the price of *6d.* per pound, such excess of price of meat is allowed to them, upon a quantity not exceeding three quarters of a pound per man a day.† Bread also is issued, for a loaf of which, weighing four pounds, he pays only *6d.* This bread is made of good marketable British or foreign wheat, dressed through a *12s.* seamed cloth.

On a march, and for the two subsequent days,

* See General Regulations and Orders, 1799, page 150.
† Ibid. page 152.

when

when halted or fixed in a town, (unless one of them is a market day) the men are billeted on innkeepers, who are allowed for each man 1*s*. 4*d*. Of that sum the soldier pays 5*d*. and the remaining 11*d*. is charged against the public. When innkeepers have men billetted on them as stationary, they do not provide them with any thing but candles, vinegar, and salt, for which they receive ½*d*. *per diem* from each.* An allowance of 2*d*. *per diem* is given sometimes to soldiers who furnish their own lodgings.† Those who are fixed in stationary quarters, on a march, or in camp, have 1*d*. *per diem* in lieu of small beer, but that sum is included in the 2*d*. allowed to the men who furnish their own lodgings. Men on board of ships, in hospitals, prisons, on furloughs, or absent without leave, are not entitled to the above sums.

The ordnance allowance of 2*s*. 9*d*. *per annum* for each effective rank and file is generally given to them to furnish emery, oil, brickdust, brushes, pickers, worms, and turnscrews,‡ and the officers

* Act of parliament passed 17th of May, 1803.

† Regulations and Orders, 1799, pages 152, 153.

‡ War Office, 12th of September, 1793.

required

are required to see that they are provided with these articles. It is paid half yearly to agents by the board of ordnance.*

When it is necessary to employ the non-commissioned officers and soldiers as artificers and labourers in the construction of permanent military works, public roads, and the military services required by the ordnance, and the other departments of the army, they receive, in addition to their pay, the following rates of working pay.†

	Per Diem.					
	Summer.			Winter.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Non-commissioned officers as overseers, one for every twenty men	0	1	0	0	1	0
Ditto or privates as artificers — —	0	1	8	0	1	4
Privates as labourers	0	0	10	0	0	8

When the clothing of non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, or privates cannot from unavoidable circumstances be issued, the following sums are to be paid them.‡

* War Office, 12th of September, 1793.

† Horse Guards, 1st of July, 1802.

‡ War Office, 20th of May, 1801.

To

	l.	s.	d.
To each serjeant for clothing and half mounting — —	3	12	0
To each corporal, drummer, and private for ditto — —	1	16	6

In corps serving at home the expence of altering clothing, not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* *per annum* for each man, is defrayed by the public.

Non-commissioned officers, drummers, privates, and servants, not being soldiers, who lose their baggage on actual service, are allowed as follows: the certificates to be signed by the commanding officer of the corps, and the captain of the company they respectively belong to.*

Infantry.

	l.	s.	d.
Serjeant — — —	2	10	0
Corporal, drummer, or private —	2	2	0
A servant not being a soldier in either cavalry or infantry —	3	8	0

Men who become blind on service, receive for

* War Office, 1st of March, 1796.

the

the remainder of their lives the following daily sums.*

			l.	s.	d.
Serjeants	—	—	0	1	6
Corporals	—	—	0	1	2
Drummers and privates		—	0	1	0

The out-pensioners have the following annually.

			l.	s.	d.
First class	—	—	18	5	0
Second ditto	—	—	13	13	0
Third ditto	—	—	7	12	6

Soldiers discharged from the veteran battalions, with especial recommendatory discharges, being unfit for military duty, either from length of service, or from wounds received in the service, are allowed 9*d*. *per diem*, and if totally incapacitated from providing for themselves, 1*s*. *per diem*.†

Discharged non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who are not recommended to Chelsea hospital, have an allowance to carry them home as follows:

To any part of England, 14 days full pay.

* Horse Guards, 12th of June, 1802.

† Ditto, 18th of April, 1804.

To

To any part of Scotland, 21 days full pay.

To any part of Ireland, 28 days ditto.

But if they are discharged in Ireland they receive

To any part of Ireland, 14 days full pay.

To any part of England, 21 days ditto.

To any part of Scotland, 28 days ditto.

Passage money is allowed to soldiers sent recruiting to Ireland, or returning, at the following rates.*

	l.	s.	d.
From Port Patrick to Donaghadee	0	5	0
Liverpool to Belfast — —	0	5	0
——— Dublin — —	0	5	0
Holyhead to Dublin — —	0	5	0
Bristol to Dublin or Belfast —	0	6	6
——— Cork or Waterford —	0	5	0
——— Limerick — —	0	10	6
Milfordhaven to Waterford —	0	5	0
Isle of Wight to Cork or Waterford	0	10	6
——— Limerick —	0	10	6

When provisions are furnished to the troops in the different situations formerly mentioned,† the

* Horse Guards, 25th of August, 1802.

† His Majesty's Warrant, 6th of February, 1799, pages 103, 105, of this Treatise.

following

following deduction is made from the full pay of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of all His Majesty's guards, cavalry and infantry, when serving out of Great Britain, and in general hospitals at home and abroad, at the rate of 6*d. per diem*, from each of the above on stations where provisions are issued by the public; also when embarked in transports or other vessels (except while acting as marines, or during their passage to and from India at the expence of the East India Company) also when prisoners of war, maintained at the expence of Great Britain, and likewise when in general hospitals. In all these cases a stoppage for provisions has always been made. In Jamaica, New South Wales, Gibraltar, and while on the passage to and from India at the expence of the East India Company, the sum of 3½*d. per diem* is ordered to be stopped from non-commissioned officers and soldiers. But while serving as marines, no stoppage is to be made for provisions. The explanatory instructions to regimental paymasters direct, that the stoppage for provisions where men are liable thereto is to be at the rate of 2½*d. per diem* each, in all situations when deducted from their pay abroad, leaving them the

same

same nett pay as that remaining after making the deduction of 6*d*. *per diem* from those serving at home, in the cases mentioned in the regulation of the 6th of February, 1799. The officers and their servants, not being soldiers, who may receive rations, are to pay 3*d*. for each supplied on board ship, and 2½*d*. on shore. No stoppage is made for rations furnished to the wives, widows, and children of soldiers.*

A ration of provisions consists of the following articles.

The complete ration in every species is, of flour or bread 1½lb.; beef 1lb.; or pork ½lb.; pease ¼ pint, butter or cheese 1 oz.; rice 1 oz. But when the small species are not issued, 1½lb. of bread or flour, and 1½lb. of beef, or 10 oz. of pork, make a complete ration; when nothing but flour and bread can be distributed, 3lb. of flour or bread is a ration, as are also 3lb. of beef, 2lb. of cheese, 1½lb. of rice.

Only one ration is issued for each effective officer and soldier.

When troops are on board of King's ships or

* War Office, 30th of November, 1802.

transports,

transports, the ration is not the same as what the sailors receive, being at the proportion of six soldiers to four seamen. The following are the different species for a week, beef 16lb.; pork 8lb; bread 28lb.; peas 8 pints, oatmeal 12 pints, cheese 3lb. vinegar 1 quart, beer 28 gallons, or 7 half pints of spirits or 7 pints of wine.

Six women to 100 men embarked on foreign service, are allowed provisions, and ten women to 100 men on home service. They receive provisions at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ for children. They do not receive spirits when issued.

Exclusive of the ration, the soldiers are commonly supplied, in North America, with three pints of spruce beer each *per diem*, gratis; and sometimes with rum, in such quantities as the commander in chief for the time being thinks it expedient to order.

In the West Indies every soldier is allowed one gill of rum daily. When more is given, it is by order of the Commander in Chief, or general officer empowered by him. In North America, during the war from 1775 to 1783, the troops frequently (particularly in rainy weather) got half a pint without any charge being made for it.

The

The pay of non-commissioned officers and soldiers convicted in the ordinary course of law of any criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited from the day on which such conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their military duty.*

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers while in a regimental hospital have 10*d.* *per diem* stopped from their pay and beer money, which is paid to the surgeons for their maintenance, and the general expences of the hospital. An account of the expenditure to be kept by the surgeons, to be furnished by them (being previously certified by the commanding officer) to the inspector general of army hospitals; and in case of any deficiency, the same will be made good; if a surplus, to be applied to the general medical expences of the corps.†

Debts of non-commissioned officers and soldiers who die, are liquidated out of their credits and effects, the remainder to be paid into the hands of the paymaster by the captain of the company

* Mutiny Act, Section xvi.

† Horse Guards, 31st of August, 1802.

they belong to. The public to be credited every half year with such money, if not claimed by the relations of the deceased.*

Soldiers necessaries are to be marked with the owner's name, company's letter, and number of the regiment.†

In barracks, soldiers receive fuel and candles according to the number of men in each room. The serjeant major and quarter master serjeant have a room between them. If eight men of the cavalry are in one room, they get the same allowance for it as their officers do for theirs, and in the infantry, if 12 are in a room, they get as their officers. Each paillasse is to have fresh straw four times in the year,‡ and in Ireland every 2 months.

In Ireland the troops are allowed a small sum annually, under the denomination of utensil money as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Non-commissioned officers and privates of infantry — —	0	0	10½

* War Office, 20th of February, 1799.

† Ditto, 4th of June, 1803.

‡ Barrack Regulations.

REGULATIONS

To be observed in the supplying of the Troops with the several Articles to be furnished to them, under the Direction of the Commissary General, in the Home Encampments, 1803.

BREAD.

EACH soldier is to receive as his allowance for four days, a well-baked loaf, weighing six pounds, made of flour prepared with a 12*s.* seamed cloth from good wheat; for which loaf the soldier is to be charged five-pence; to be paid by the regimental paymaster, at every settlement to the contractor, or to such other person as the commissary general may appoint to receive it. Servants not being soldiers, in the proportion of two per troop or company, and washer-women for each troop or company, in the proportion of one to every twenty men, are permitted to receive bread at the same price, to be paid also by the pay master.

WOOD.

Each soldier is to be allowed three pounds of wood

wood per day, to be delivered in rations of twelve pounds for every four days; and to prevent unnecessary waste in this article, it is to be delivered only for the effectives present in the field, according to the morning reports, on the days of delivery.

Servants and bâtmen not being soldiers, in the proportion of two to each troop or company, and washer-women for each troop or company, in the proportion of one to every twenty men, are permitted to draw wood at the rate of twelve pounds each for four days. The sick in the regimental hospital are to be allowed six pounds each per day.

The colonel or commanding officer of a regiment is to be allowed eight rations of twelve pounds each, for four days; the field officers, four rations each; and the officers of each troop or company, eight rations for their own use, and the supply of the sutler.

General officers are to draw what wood they may have occasion for, not exceeding one hundred rations per day, of three pounds each, for a general, seventy for a lieutenant general, fifty for a major general, and forty for a brigadier general.

Other officers of the staff, when by order attached to, and while resident at the camp, are al-

lowed

lowed to draw wood, if necessary, for their own *bona fide* consumption, not exceeding the following rates per day, viz.

	Rations of Three Pounds.
Adjutant general and quarter master general, each (but if general officers they may draw according to their rank) —	50
Deputy adjutant general and deputy quarter master general, each —	12
Assistant adjutant general and assistant quarter master general, each —	6
Aid de camp — —	4
Major of brigade — —	6
Engineer — —	6
Commissary general — —	50
Deputy commissary general —	12
Assistant commissary — —	6
Resident commissary — —	4
Physician or inspector of hospitals —	10
Assistant ditto ditto — —	6
Surgeon, apothecary, and purveyor, each	4
Deputy purveyor, and mate to general hospital, each — —	2
Provost marshal — —	6
Assistant to ditto — —	2
Chaplains of brigade — —	4

When

When wood cannot be procured, coal may be issued at the rate of one pound, for a pound of wood.

STRAW

Is to be allowed at the rate of one truss of thirty-six pounds to each paillasse for two men, *being a full bedding*; at the expiration of sixteen days to be refreshed with half a truss to each paillasse; and at the expiration of thirty-two days the whole is to be removed, and a fresh bedding of one truss is to be given, and so on for every succeeding period of sixteen and thirty-two days.

For the sick in the regimental hospital, the straw is to be changed as often as it may be deemed necessary.

Two trusses per troop or company are to be allowed for bâtmen, or servants not being soldiers; and three trusses per troop or company for the washer-women, not having paillasses, to be renewed every sixteen days.

Thirty trusses per troop or company are allowed on first taking the field, for thatching the womens' huts.

Regiments *not having paillasses* are allowed straw at the following rates.

On taking the field, two trusses of 36 pounds each, to every five men, at the end of eight days to be refreshed by one truss, and at the end of eight days more to be refreshed again by the same quantity. At the end of twenty-four days the whole to be removed, and an entire new bedding to be given, and refreshed as before, viz. two trusses for every five men, &c.

FORAGE.

The ration is to consist of fourteen pounds of hay, and ten pounds of oats, and is only to be issued from the magazines for the effective horses, actually belonging to, and standing at the pickets, or in the stables of the camp, according to returns to be signed upon honour, by each individual officer, inserting in his own hand writing, the number of effective horses he actually has in camp.

Four pounds of straw are to be added to the ration of forage for the cavalry and artillery horses only.

The returns abovementioned are to be transmitted

mitted to the resident commissary, certified by the commanding officer of the corps, on their respectively entering the camp, and regularly every day preceding the issuing morning afterwards.

The general officers and staff are to draw forage (strictly upon honour) only for their effective horses; and are required to cause returns of the horses they have with them in the field, to be as early as possible sent to the resident commissary, on the troops going into camp, and regularly on every day preceding the issuing morning afterwards as above directed.

Six pounds of straw are to be allowed to the general officers and staff, in addition to the prescribed ration of forage.

The general officers, their aids de camp and staff, are not to exceed the number of rations stated in List No. I.—nor regiments of dragoons, that in List No. II.—nor regiments of infantry, that in List No. III.

Staff. List No. I.

	Horses.
His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief	30
General commanding a district —	16

Lieu-

Lieutenant general — —	12
Major general — —	10
Brigadier general — —	8
Adjutant general, quarter master general, and barrack master general, each —	8
(But if general officers, according to rank.)	
Secretary to the Commander in Chief, deputy adjutant, quarter master, and barrack master general, each — —	5
Assistant adjutant, and assistant quarter master general, each — —	4
Aid de camp to the Commander in Chief	4
Aids de camp, and majors of brigade, each	3
Commissary general — —	6
Deputy commissaries general —	4
Assistant commissaries — —	3
Inspector general of hospitals —	4
Assistant inspector of hospitals —	3
Physicians and purveyors, each —	3
Surgeon, apothecary, and deputy purveyor, each — — —	2
Assistant surgeon — —	1
Chaplain of brigade — —	1
Provost marshal — —	2
Assistant to ditto — —	1

Cavalry.

Cavalry. List, No. II.

	Horses.
Colonel — — —	8
Lieutenant colonel — —	7
Major — — —	6
Captains, each — — —	4
Subalterns, each — —	3
Paymaster — — —	2
Adjutant — — —	3
Quarter masters, each — —	1
Surgeon — — —	1
Assistant surgeon and veterinary surgeon, each	1
Sutler — — —	2

Infantry. List, No. III.

Colonel — — —	7
Lieutenant colonel — —	6
Major — — —	5
Captains, each — —	3
Subalterns, each — —	1
Paymasters — — —	2
Adjutant — — —	2
Quarter master — —	1
Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon, each	1
Sutler — — —	2

N.B. Re-

N.B. Regimental officers having brevet rank, are only to draw forage according to their regimental rank. And officers having two commissions, to draw only for one.

The field officers, and captains of cavalry, are to pay sixpence per ration for the forage, and eightpence half-penny per ration is to be paid by the paymaster, or acting paymaster, for the troop horses of the non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and privates. The subalterns, paymasters, adjutants, surgeons, assistant surgeons, and quarter masters of cavalry are to receive forage without payment, as are all the officers of the infantry, and the sutlers both of cavalry and infantry.

Articles, bad in their kind, or deficient in weight, are not to be received by the troops; the badness or deficiency to be ascertained before taken from the magazine, in the presence of a commissioned officer of cavalry, and a quarter master of infantry, and the resident commissary; but articles once taken from the magazine cannot be returned but with the approbation of the resident commissary.

After four deliveries of bread, wood, and forage, and one of straw have been issued, making a pe-

riod of sixteen days, a settlement is to be made; and the regimental paymasters or acting paymasters are to pay to the contractors or other proper persons, by bills on the agents (in the presence of the resident commissary), the above-mentioned proportions of the pay of the men, and of the subsistence of the troop horses, applicable to the provision of bread for the men, and of forage for the said horses, viz. five-pence for each loaf of six pounds, and eight-pence halfpenny for each ration of forage. The paymasters of cavalry will also take care, that the sums due from the field officers and captains for the forage supplied to their horses, and from the servants not being soldiers, and washerwomen for bread be punctually paid to the contractor, or other proper persons, at the regular periods of settlement. A commissioned officer in the cavalry, and the quarter master in the infantry, are at the same time to sign a general receipt for all the articles of supply delivered from the magazine to their respective corps, during that period. The settlement for the generals and staff is to take place at the period of thirty-two days. The aids de camp to sign receipts for the supplies delivered to the respective generals

generals and suites. Physicians or surgeons to sign receipts for the supplies delivered for the use of the general hospital.

The commissary general will take care that these regulations are observed by all persons employed in deliveries to the troops; and printed copies thereof are to be sent to the generals commanding districts, and be by them distributed to the regiments that encamp, that they may be made acquainted with the regulations with which they are required to comply.

The above regulations respecting the articles to be issued by the commissary general to the troops in the home encampments, have received the Commander in Chief's approbation.

By Command of His Royal Highness,

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,

Adjutant General.

Horse Guards, June 25th, 1803.

The following letters respecting bât horses having been issued during the present war, we think it necessary to insert them here.

CIR-

CIRCULAR.

War Office, 20 *Sept.* 1803.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that the whole expence of forage for the bât horses ordered to be provided by you for the service of the regiment under your command, as also for those provided by the officers themselves for the carriage of their personal baggage, is to be defrayed under the orders of the commissary general, as well when in barracks and quarters, as when in camp; and that the regimental paymaster is to draw upon the commissary general on, or immediately after, the 24th of each month, for the amount of the charges on this head, transmitting at the same time to Mr. Watson's Office, in Great George Street, accompts prepared and certified agreeably to the enclosed forms.

The Forms No. I and 2 are for the expence of the oats, and of hay and straw, when the corps is in quarters; and the Form No. 3,* is for the charge of rations of forage supplied in barracks, under contracts formed by the commissary general.

* These Forms are annexed to the pay lists, and need not be inserted in this place.

It

It is to be clearly understood, that none of the above charges are to be inserted in the regimental accompts; but, it being thought proper to grant an allowance of one penny *per diem* for each of the said horses for the expences of farriery, the amount thereof may be stated in the pay lists, under the head of Contingencies, the same being supported by special certificates from the commanding officer, shewing that the horses were effective during the whole of the period for which the charges shall be made.

I take this opportunity of mentioning, that all the bât horses ordered to be provided by you for the service of the corps, are considered to be the property of the public, and that, upon their being hereafter ordered to be disposed of, the produce will be required to be credited to the public accordingly.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) C. BRAGGE.

Officer commanding
the Regt. of

CIRCULAR.

WAR OFFICE, 2d *June*, 1804.

SIR,

IN addition to the letters (circular) of my predecessor, of various dates, relative to the provision of bât horses for the regiment under your command, and to the footing on which they are to be kept up, I have the honour to acquaint you with the following particulars of a new regulation on that subject, viz.

The bât horses provided for the purpose of carrying camp kettles, the surgeon's medicine chest, the veterinary surgeon's medicines, and the paymaster's public papers, are to be considered as under the immediate care of the captains, surgeon, veterinary surgeon,* and paymaster, respectively; who will be held responsible that the horses are, at all times, perfectly ready for service; and in order to compensate for all the charges attending these bât horses (except their forage), and for the expence of replacing them as hereafter mentioned,

* A similar letter was sent to infantry regiments, omitting what relates to cavalry.

the

the said horses will at the conclusion of the war, or whenever the original orders for holding the regiment in readiness to take the field are superseded, be left to the disposal of the captains, surgeon, paymaster, and veterinary surgeon, for the time being.

Should the regiment remain in this country, and be kept for more than four years in a state of readiness to take the field, new allowances will be granted at the beginning of the fifth year for providing bât horses for the above services.

The officers, for the carriage of whose personal baggage bât horses are allowed, will, under the like circumstances of being kept in readiness for service in this country for four years, receive at the commencement of the fifth year, an allowance for the purchase of new bât horses.

The regimental bât horses allotted for the carriage of ammunition, and entrenching tools, are of course to be under your superintendence as commanding officer; the contingent expences of farriery, stable utensils, &c. attending their maintenance, as also the charge of replacing them, when absolutely necessary, will be borne by the

 public,

public, for whose benefit these horses are, in all cases, to be ultimately disposed of.

Should your regiment be ordered to embark for Ireland, for the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, or for foreign service, the bât horses, and the baggage horses of the officers, will most probably be ordered to be left behind; and in that case, the bât horses of the captains, surgeon, veterinary surgeon and paymaster, will be at the disposal of the public; unless three complete years shall then have elapsed from the time when the allowance for purchasing them was granted, in which case they may be sold for the benefit of the captains, surgeon, veterinary surgeon, and paymaster. The personal bât horses of officers will, of course, belong to the officers.

The usual allowance will be granted by the public for replacing the bât horses, for carrying camp kettles, medicines, and the paymaster's public papers, as also the baggage horses of officers, in cases where they shall be ordered to be shot for the glanders, or shall be lost in action, or taken by the enemy, under circumstances evidently not the fault of the officers; in all other cases, they

are

are to be replaced by the officers in whose charge they are.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) W. DUNDAS.

Officer commanding
the Regt. of

GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE GUARDS, 8*th Aug.* 1804.

IT having been represented to the Commander in Chief, that in many cases the bât horses of regiments are put to improper uses, and that in consequence of the secretary at war's circular letter, of the 2d of June last, to the commanding officers of regiments, captains of troops and companies conceive that they are at liberty to appropriate them for private purposes, at such times as they are not required for the duty of the regiments.

His Royal Highness desires it may be understood, that the idea of such horses being the private property of captains of troops and companies is

is erroneous; and His Royal Highness positively forbids their being used as private, saddle, or draught horses; and charges the general officers on the staff, and the commanding officers of regiments, to see that no misapplication is made of them, but that they are at all times held in a state for the service for which they have been provided, *viz.* for conveying the camp kettles of regiments, or any other public duty which the generals or officers commanding brigades may find it necessary to employ them upon.

And His Royal Highness is further pleased to order, that the camp-kettle horses of regiments, together with the bât horses for carrying the surgeon's medicine chest, the paymaster's papers, the carriage of ammunition, and for drawing entrenching tool carts, parade properly accoutred, in the rear of each corps at morning parade: and more strongly to mark the purpose for which these horses are provided, and effectually to destroy the idea of their being private property, the Commander in Chief directs, that the number or initials of the regiment to which they belong, be distinctly cut in the hair of the near shoulder of each horse, with the letter B underneath.

The

The execution of which order, together with the state of the bât horses, is to be noted at the foot of each monthly return.

By Order of His Royal Highness
The Commander in Chief.
(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General.

By the act for punishing mutiny and desertion, 18th March, 1805, the following clauses are inserted instead of clauses 39 and 55 of the former act; and as they immediately concern officers and soldiers in billets, or on the march, we insert them in this place.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the officers, men, and horses, belonging to His Majesty's horse or dragoons, '*and also all bât and baggage horses belonging to any of His Majesty's other forces, and also the horses belonging to staff and field officers in His Majesty's forces, when upon actual service (not exceeding for each officer the number for which forage is or shall be allowed by His Majesty's regulations)*,' shall and may be quartered and billetted in the inns, livery stables, alehouses, victualling houses, and other

houses

houses in which officers and soldiers are by this act allowed to be quartered and billetted; and that they shall be received and furnished by the owners or occupiers of such inns, livery stables, alehouses, victualling houses, and other houses in which they are so allowed to be quartered and billetted, with diet and small beer, and with stables, and hay and straw for '*such*' horses, paying and allowing for the same the several rates hereinafter mentioned, to be payable out of the subsistence money for diet and small beer, and hay and straw for '*such*' horses."*

The sum alluded to is six-pence *per diem* for each horse.

"And whereas in consequence of certain exemptions from toll, expressly allowed by several acts of parliament, for His Majesty's forces on their march, or on duty, and for the horses and carriages attending them, doubts have arisen whether, in all cases not so exempted, the officers and soldiers, and the carriages and horses, boats, barges, and other vessels belonging to His Majesty, or employed in his service, and returning

* See act for punishing mutiny and desertion, 1805, section 10, p. 62, &c.

there-

therefrom, may not be charged with the payment of tolls; therefore, for obviating such doubts, it is hereby enacted and declared, that all His Majesty's officers and soldiers, and their horses, on duty or on the march, and all carriages and horses belonging to His Majesty, or employed in his service, and returning therefrom, and also all boats, barges, and other vessels belonging to His Majesty, or employed in his service, when conveying the officers, soldiers, servants, women, children, or other persons of or belonging to His Majesty's forces, and also the arms, cloaths, accoutrements, tents, baggage, and other equipage of or belonging to His Majesty's forces on their marches, or returning therefrom, were, and are, and shall be exempted from payment of any duties and tolls otherwise demandable by virtue of any act of parliament already made, or hereafter to be made, for persons, horses, carriages, or vessels passing turnpike roads, bridges, rivers, canals, or locks, unless by such act it has been or shall be expressly provided, that the said officers, soldiers, carriages, horses, and vessels, are and shall be liable, equally with others, to the duties and tolls therein authorised to be demanded and taken."

SEC-

SECTION II.

OF THE HALF PAY OF THE ARMY, WIDOWS PENSIONS, AND ARREARS.

HALF-PAY was first granted by a warrant of King William III. dated 16th March, 1697-8, to commence from the 1st April that year.* It is voted regularly for every session of parliament according to an estimate given in by the secretary at war.

It is a certain allowance made to officers, who either retire from full to half-pay, or are reduced to such in consequence of some general order that affects whole corps, supernumeraries, companies, or individuals. The latter description are often put on it from ill health, pecuniary embarrassments, or dislike to an active life.

* See the votes of the House of Commons of that period.

HALF PAY OF THE REGULARS.

THE half pay is issued every six months. Previous to application for it, officers must go before a magistrate and take the following oath:

"I *A. B.* do swear, that I had not between the   any place of employment of profit, civil or military, under His Majesty, besides my allowance of half pay as a reduced [*here is to be specified the rank*] in   regiment of

"Sworn before me the   of
in the year of our Lord   ."

The oath to be sworn always after the 24th of June and the 24th of December. The officer to sign his name at the mark on the right hand, and the justice on the left. The attestation will afterwards be signed by the agent, if such be appointed, who must sign as follows:

"I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above affidavit to be genuine and authentic."

If an officer on half pay should prefer receiving his

his money himself, instead of appointing any person to be his agent, which he is at liberty to do, he must go to the War Office, and get his affidavit countersigned by the head clerk, from whence he will proceed to the Pay Office, where his certificate will again be revised, and on his giving a receipt for the sum due to him, he will get an order on the Bank of England for the same.

When officers, who have been on the half pay list are replaced on full pay, and swear for the intermediate period, they must be careful to date their certificates on the day which precedes their re-appointment.*

Half pay officers are permitted to hold staff or garrison appointments, and draw their half pay by a circular letter from the secretary at war, to officers of that description in 1802. Those who have been appointed since must apply for permission to do it. The following is the letter above alluded to, with the form of an affidavit to be taken on these occasions.

* For many useful particulars relative to half pay officers see James's Regimental Companion, Vol. I. p. 66, 71, fifth edition.

CIRCULAR.

War Office, 1802.

SIR,

A CLAUSE introduced into the annual acts of parliament for appropriating the supplies having authorised, in certain cases, the receipt of half pay, together with the pay of staff or garrison appointments, and His Majesty having been pleased to order, that you shall in consequence be allowed to receive your half pay as a reduced together with your pay as until further orders; I am directed by the secretary at war to acquaint you therewith, and to subjoin a form of the affidavit, necessary to be taken by you, from time to time, to enable you to receive your half pay, while you continue in the situation above stated.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) M. LEWIS.

Form.

"I do swear, that I had not between the and the any place or

or employment of profit, civil or military, under His Majesty, besides my allowance of half pay as a reduced in the regiment of save and except my pay as

Signature."

By an act passed in the session of parliament for 1803, officers on half pay serving in the militia are entitled to their pay according to their rank, and also to draw half pay on taking the following oath:

"I *A. B.* do swear, that I had not, between the and the any place or employment of profit, civil or military, under His Majesty, besides my allowance of half pay as a reduced in late regiment of [*or* allowance as in late troop of horse guards, *or* regiment of horse reduced] save and except my subsistence [as *a field officer, captain, lieutenant, ensign, adjutant, quarter master, surgeon, or regimental or battalion clerk, as the case may be*] for serving in the militia of the county of

"Sworn before me the of in the year of our Lord ."

Officer

Officers on the half pay of the Irish establishment must take an oath, and sign the following certificate in January, April, July, and October, every year.

" County of } *A.B.* of
to wit. } the regiment
of came this day before me, and made oath, that he is no otherwise provided for by any commission or employment, civil or military, in His Majesty's service, than by half pay on the establishment of Ireland, and is on no other establishment of half pay.

" Sworn before me this day of

[*Officer's name to be signed here.*]"

If certificates for the Irish half pay are not sent in time for each quarter, they will be checqued, and a delay of course ensue on the receipt of the money. If officers on the half pay of that establishment reside in Great Britain, they must send a power of attorney to an agent to receive it.

The only deduction made from the half pay in Great Britain, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* for poundage, and if an agent receives it he charges *6d.* in the pound for his trouble.

In Ireland the deductions are without measure,

a few of them are as follows in the cavalry: poundage at 1*s*. 8*d*. per pound, muster master general's fees, 8*s*. *per annum*, licence for leave of absence, 8*s*. *per annum*,* and agency 6*d*. in the pound. In the infantry, the poundage at 1*s*. 8*d*. per pound, but the muster master general's fees, and the licence, vary in proportion, according to the different ranks. The agency is the same. Should an officer employ an agent in England to negociate the receipt of his Irish half pay, it is subject to a still farther deduction for agency and postage.

As the currency in Ireland differs so much from that of Great Britain, the officers and men experience a very great loss in consequence thereof. It is to be lamented, that among many useful advantages to our sister kingdom by the Union, that an uniform currency was not established. By which means the army would be greatly benefited by an encrease of pay, whether on full or half pay. The latter certainly ought to be the same as in England, without being clogged with extra charges as already mentioned.

* If the officer resides in Ireland no fees are charged.

Besides the Irish half pay is frequently nine or twelve months in arrear, and as there is a general agent in that kingdom for it, he will not advance a farthing till he receives it from the Irish government. The hardships half pay officers experience in having their scanty pittance withheld for such a length of time, may be easily imagined, and calls loudly for redress. The pensions of widows are in the same predicament.

The following tables will shew the different rates of half pay of officers of cavalry and infantry, for one day and *per annum*, after deducting poundage and agency.

TABLE I.

HALF PAY OF THE CAVALRY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

	Per Diem.			Per Annum.		
Rank.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel —	0	13	0	225	7	6
Lieutenant Colonel	0	10	0	173	7	6
Major —	0	8	0	138	13	10
Captain —	0	5	6	95	7	2
Lieutenant —	0	3	0	52	10	4
Cornet —	0	2	6	43	6	10
Adjutant —	0	2	0	34	13	7
Quarter Master	0	2	0	34	13	7
Surgeon* —	0	2	0	34	13	7

* For the different rates of surgeon's half pay, see His Majesty's warrant, Section VIII.

TABLE II.

HALF PAY OF THE INFANTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

	Per Diem.			Per Annum.		
Rank.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel —	0	12	0	208	1	1
Lieutenant Colonel	0	8	6	147	7	5
Major —	0	7	6	130	0	7
Captain —	0	5	0	86	13	9
Lieutenant —	0	2	4	40	9	1
Ensign —	0	1	10	31	15	9
Adjutant* —	0	2	0	34	13	7
Quarter Master	0	2	4	40	9	1
Surgeon† —	0	5	0	86	13	9
Assistant ditto	0	2	6	43	6	10¾

* As the adjutant has now 3s. *per diem* full pay, with the rank of ensign or lieutenant, an alteration will no doubt take place in his half pay, either by giving him the half of that, or he will get it according to the rank he holds in the army.

† We noticed the situation of surgeon's half pay in a note annexed to the foregoing table.

TABLE

TABLE III.

HALF PAY OF THE CAVALRY OF IRELAND.

	Per Diem.			Per Annum.		
Rank.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel* —	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant Colonel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major —	0	8	0	128	17	8
Captain —	0	5	6	88	14	1½
Lieutenant —	0	3	0	48	0	4¾
Cornet —	0	2	6	39	17	6¼
Quarter Master	0	2	0	31	14	11
Paymaster —	0	7	6	121	14	10½
Surgeon† —	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0

* There are not any colonels or lieutenant colonels of cavalry borne on the half pay of the Irish establishment at present. See James's Regimental Companion, vol. 2, page 231.

† The surgeon and veterinary are in the same predicament as the colonel and lieutenant colonel as mentioned in the above note.

TABLE

OFFICERS ON HALF PAY.

PAY OFFICE, Horse Guards, 17*th August*, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honourable the Pay Master General of His Majesty's Forces, that the affidavits of officers on half pay and military allowances, commencing subsequently to the 24th of June, 1805, will not be passed at this office, unless the officer's place of residence, and also the county, district, or parish, for which the magistrate acts, before whom the said affidavit is made, are therein specified, agreeably to the under-mentioned form.

(Signed) D. THOMAS, Accountant.

A. B. maketh oath, that he had not, between the 24th day of and the 25th day of any other place or employment of profit, civil or military, under His Majesty, besides his allowance of half pay (or his military allowance, as the case may be) as a reduced in

[The Officer to sign his name here, together with his place of residence.]

Sworn before me, at this day of in the year of our Lord

[The Magistrate to sign his name here, and the county or place for which he acts.]

N. B. Chaplains must insert in their affidavits the following words, between the words "Majesty" and "besides," viz.— "or any ecclesiastical benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No alterations or interlineations of any sort will be allowed to be made in the above-mentioned affidavit.

To face page 285.

HALF PAY RATES, &c. *on the Establishment of the Year* 1805 *inclusive.*

RANK OF OFFICERS.	Pay per diem.	For 182 Days.	Deduction at 6*d*. per £.	Net Pay to be issued.	Pay for 183 Days.	Deduction at 6*d*. per £.	Nett Pay to be issued.	Nett Pay to be issued for 365 Days.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CAVALRY.								
Colonel — — — —	0 13 0	118 6 0	2 19 2	115 6 10	118 19 0	2 19 6	115 19 6	231 6 4
Lieutenant Colonel — — —	0 10 0	91 0 0	2 5 6	88 14 6	91 10 0	2 5 9	89 4 3	177 18 9
Major — — — —	0 8 0	72 16 0	1 16 5	70 19 7	73 4 0	1 16 7	71 7 5	142 7 0
Captain — — — —	0 5 6	50 1 0	1 5 1	48 15 11	50 6 6	1 5 2	49 1 4	97 17 [illegible]
Captain-Lieutenant, and Lieutenant and Quarter Master of the Royal Horse Guards — — —	0 3 0	27 6 0	0 13 8	26 12 4	27 9 0	0 13 9	26 15 3	53 7 7
Cornet — — — —	0 2 6	22 15 0	0 11 5	22 3 7	22 17 6	0 11 6	22 6 0	44 9 7
Veterinary Surgeon — — —	0 3 6	31 17 0	0 15 11	31 1 1	32 0 6	0 16 0	31 4 6	62 5 7
FOOT GUARDS.								
Lieutenant (Captain)* — — —	0 3 11	35 12 10	0 17 10	34 15 0	35 16 9	0 17 11	34 18 10	69 13 10
INFANTRY.								
Colonel — — — —	0 12 0	109 4 0	2 14 7	106 9 4	109 16 0	2 14 11	107 1 1	213 10 5
Lieutenant Colonel — — —	0 8 6	77 7 0	1 18 8	75 8 4	77 15 6	1 18 11	75 16 7	151 4 11
Major — — — —	0 7 6	68 5 0	1 14 2	66 10 10	68 12 6	1 14 4	66 18 2	133 9 0
Captain — — — —	0 5 0	45 10 0	1 2 9	44 7 3	45 15 0	1 2 11	44 12 1	88 19 4
Captain-Lieutenant and Lieutenant, and Lieutenant of the Royal Waggon Train — —	0 2 4	21 4 8	0 10 8	20 14 0	21 7 0	0 10 8	20 16 4	41 10 4
Ensign and Cornet of the Royal Waggon Train —	0 1 10	16 13 8	0 8 4	16 5 4	16 15 6	0 8 5	16 7 1	32 12 5
Rates common to Cavalry and Infantry Staff and Hospital Rates.								
Paymaster and Assistant Commissary, and Inspector of Field Hospitals — — —	0 7 6	68 5 0	1 14 2	66 10 10	68 12 6	1 14 4	66 18 2	133 9 0
Chaplain — — — —	0 3 4	30 6 8	0 15 2	29 11 6	30 10 0	0 15 3	29 14 9	59 6 3
Adjutant, Quarter Master, and Regimental Surgeon prior to the Peace of 1802, and Hospital Mate, military allowance — — —	0 2 0	18 4 0	0 9 1	17 14 11	18 6 0	0 9 2	17 16 10	35 11 9
Provost Marshal, Deputy Purveyor of Hospitals, and Regimental Surgeons at the Peace of 1802, Apothecary and Hospital Surgeon — —	0 5 0	45 10 0	1 2 9	44 7 3	45 15 0	1 2 11	44 12 1	88 19 4
Quarter Master of the Royal Waggon Train —	0 1 6	13 13 0	0 6 10	13 6 2	13 14 6	0 6 11	13 7 7	26 13 9
Assistant Inspector of Hospitals, Physician, and Purveyor	0 10 0	91 0 0	2 5 6	88 14 6	91 10 0	2 5 9	89 4 3	177 18 9
Lieutenant of Waggoners on the Continent, and Assistant Surgeon, both of Cavalry and Infantry Regiments	0 2 6	22 15 0	0 11 5	22 3 7	22 17 6	0 11 6	22 6 0	44 9 7
Captain of Waggoners on the Continent —	0 3 9	34 2 6	0 17 1	33 5 5	34 6 3	0 17 2	33 9 1	66 14 6
Inspector of Hospitals, and Inspector of Foreign Corps	1 0 0	182 0 0	4 11 0	177 9 0	183 0 0	4 11 6	178 8 6	355 17 6
Inspector General and Commissary General of Stores, and Director of Hospitals — —	1 10 0	273 0 0	6 16 6	266 3 6	274 10 0	6 17 3	267 12 9	533 16 3
Deputy Commissary General of Stores, &c. and Deputy Inspector of Hospitals — —	0 15 0	136 10 0	3 8 3	133 1 9	137 5 0	3 8 8	133 16 4	266 18 1

Exceptions allowed to be made in the Affidavits.

1st. All officers on half pay are allowed by act of parliament to continue in the receipt of that allowance, and to hold any subaltern commission in regiments of militia, fencibles, or volunteers, viz. captain-lieutenant, lieutenant, ensign, quarter master, surgeon, assistant surgeon, adjutant, and battalion clerk, and to receive the full pay and allowances of such commissions during war; and in time of peace, when the militia is only embodied for 28 days in the year, there is no restriction—but an officer on half pay may receive full pay of any rank in the militia for those 28 days without its preventing his receiving his half pay.

2d. The King has the power of allowing any officer on half pay to receive that allowance together with his pay and allowances, on the staff or in the garrisons, in which also the barrack department is included; and in every instance of this being granted, the secretary at war is to signify it as His Majesty's pleasure to the paymaster general.

* But should he have had a company in the line previous to going into the Guards, he is entitled to half pay as such.

TABLE IV.

HALF PAY OF THE INFANTRY OF IRELAND.

	Per Diem.			Per Annum.		
Rank.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel —	0	12	6	201	18	2¾
Lieutenant Colonel	0	8	6	136	16	5
Major —	0	7	6	120	10	11¼
Captain —	0	5	0	80	5	3½
Lieutenant —	0	2	4	37	3	5
Ensign —	0	1	10	29	4	8¾
Adjutant —	0	2	0	31	14	11
Quarter Master	0	2	4	37	3	5
Surgeon* —	0	2	0	31	14	11
Paymaster —	0	7	6	121	14	10¼

The difference between English and Irish currency is necessary to be known, we therefore subjoin the following tables explanatory thereof.

* See note to Table I. of this Section.

English

TABLE I.

English Money Exchanged into Irish, at Par: One Pound English being One Pound One Shilling and Eight Pence Irish.

Eng.	*Irish.*			*Eng.*	*Irish.*	
l.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*s.*	*d.*
900	975	0	0	3	3	3
800	866	13	4	4	4	4
700	758	6	8	5	5	5
600	650	0	0	6	6	6
500	541	13	4	7	7	7
400	433	6	8	8	8	8
300	325	0	0	9	9	9
200	216	13	4	10	10	10
100	108	6	8	11	11	11
90	97	10	0	12	13	0
80	86	13	4	13	14	1
70	75	16	8	14	15	2
60	65	0	0	15	16	3
50	54	3	4	16	17	4
40	43	6	8	17	18	5
30	32	10	0	18	19	6
20	21	13	4	*d.*1	0	1
10	10	16	8	2	0	2
9	9	15	0	3	0	3¼
8	8	13	4	4	0	4¼
7	7	11	8	5	0	5¼
6	6	10	0	6	0	6½
5	5	8	4	7	0	7½
4	4	6	8	8	0	8½
3	3	5	0	9	0	9¾
2	2	3	4	10	0	10¾
1	1	1	8	11	0	11¾
*s.*19	1	0	7	*q.*1	0	0¼
1	0	1	1	2	0	0½
2	0	2	2	3	0	0¾

TABLE II.

Irish Money Exchanged into English, at Par: One Pound One Shilling and Eight Pence Irish, being One Pound English.

Irish.	*English.*			*Irish.*	*English*	
l.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*s.*	*d.*
900	830	15	4½	4	3	8½
800	738	9	2¾	5	4	7¼
700	646	3	0¾	6	5	6¼
600	553	16	11	7	6	5½
500	461	10	9	8	7	4½
400	369	4	7¼	9	8	3½
300	276	18	5½	10	9	2¾
200	184	12	3½	11	10	1¼
100	92	6	1¾	12	11	0¾
90	83	1	6¼	13	12	0
80	73	16	11	14	12	11
70	64	12	3½	15	13	10
60	55	7	8¼	16	14	9
50	46	3	3¾	17	15	8½
40	36	18	5½	18	16	7¼
30	27	13	10	19	17	6¼
20	18	9	2¾	*d.*1	0	0¾
10	9	4	7¼	2	0	1¾
9	8	6	1¾	3	0	2¾
8	7	7	8¼	4	0	3½
7	6	9	2¼	5	0	4½
6	5	10	9	6	0	5½
5	4	12	3½	7	0	6½
4	3	13	10	8	0	7¼
3	2	15	4½	9	0	8¼
2	1	16	11	10	0	9
1	0	18	5½	11	0	10
*s.*1	0	0	11	*q.*1	0	0
2	0	1	10	2	0	0½
3	0	2	9	3	0	0½

ALLOWANCE TO CHAPLAINS.

By a warrant issued the 23d September, 1796, His Majesty was pleased to order, that all regimental chaplains who do not join their respective corps before the 25th of December ensuing, shall retire on the reduced subsistence of 4*s.* *per diem*, to commence from that day, and to continue during their natural lives; and that all future savings from the pay of regimental chaplains, as now borne on the establishment, shall be applied to the purpose of compensating such persons as shall be employed in the performance of divine service, in manner hereafter described.

A certificate to be transmitted each half year to the secretary at war by the commanding officer of each corps whose chaplain shall have joined, stating his personal attendance as chaplain in discharge of his duty, without which certificate, the chaplain's pay shall be respited on the settlement of the accounts of the regiment to which he belongs, unless it shall appear that such chaplain has signified his desire of being placed on the retired list. But any chaplain failing in his personal

sonal attendance, and not having made such application, shall be superseded.

No chaplain hereafter to be allowed to appoint a deputy: no chaplaincy becoming vacant by death or resignation to be filled up. No sale, transfer, or exchange of commissions by the present chaplains to be permitted after the 26th of December, 1796.

In order to provide for the regular performance of religious duties in those regiments whose chaplains may retire in consequence of these regulations, whenever an army is formed, or a body of troops ordered to be assembled for service abroad, and in all garrisons or stations where several regiments are near together, chaplains should be appointed according to the number of corps, in the proportion of one to each brigade, or to every three or four regiments, which chaplains shall receive 10*s*. *per diem*, during the time of their actual continuance on foreign service, and after twelve years foreign service be permitted to retire on half pay of 4*s*. *per diem*.

For such regiments on foreign service as are in separate stations, and not more than two in one place or near together, one chaplain shall be ap-

pointed

pointed at each station, at 7*s*. 6*d*. per day;—to be promoted to brigades, at 10*s*. *per diem*, as opportunity may occur, and likewise be allowed to retire in the manner above mentioned.

The pay to be drawn monthly from the agents of their respective commanders in chief, and governors.

For every barrack in the British dominions, a neighbouring clergyman is to be employed as the curate to perform divine service every Sunday, and paid 25*l*. per annum.

The commanding officer of every separate regiment in quarters, will attend with his regiment at some parish church, or employ a neighbouring clergyman to perform divine service to his men, and empower the clergyman whose church he attends, to draw on the agent of the regiment for such sum as he may think a just compensation, provided it does not exceed for one regiment 10*s*. per week.

All regular chaplains to be subject to the orders of the chaplain general.

Regimental chaplains on the reduced establishment, besides taking an oath, must get the minister and churchwardens of the parish they reside in

in to give the following certificate, which is to accompany it. Where there are not churchwardens, it is to be signed by the heritors or elders.

"We the minister and churchwardens of the parish of in the county of do hereby certify, that the Reverend is now living in this parish: that he appears to be about the age of ; and to the best of our knowledge and belief, was chaplain of the regiment of

As witness our hands this day of ."

ALLOWANCE TO MILITIA OFFICERS.

GREAT difficulty having arisen during a war to get subaltern officers to serve in the militia, a bill was brought into parliament during the late war, to allow those who had served a limited time, a certain annual sum by way of half pay, which has been since improved in some degree. The following are the sums as fixed by bill passed the 6th of July, 1803.

Lieutenants

	l.	s.	d.
Lieutenants and Surgeons, each	25	18	6
Ensigns, each — —	21	7	0

independent of the pay, they receive for the month when drawn out for annual exercise. Half pay officers of the line serving in the militia are not entitled to the above allowance.

To receive the above allowance, the officers must take the following oath before a magistrate of the county or city to which the regiment or corps of the officer belongs, and the magistrate must transmit the oath to the receiver general of the land tax of the said county. Certificates from the commanding officer must accompany it, specifying that the officer is entitled thereto, and was present at the annual exercise. If an officer is absent by leave, it must be specified, and the reasons why. The allowance is paid, without deductions, on the 24th of March and September. Officers not attending when called upon, to forfeit the allowance, and only a certain number of lieutenants in each corps, according to its strength, are entitled to it.

"I A. B. do swear, that I belonged to the militia when the same was disembodied,

died, and that I have continued to serve therein from that time until the day of inclusive, as a [lieutenant, ensign, or surgeon, as the case may be] and that I was not in my own right, or in the right of my wife, during the said period, in the actual possession and enjoyment or receipt of the rents and profits of lands, tenements, or hereditaments of such an annual value above reprizes, as would qualify me to hold a commission of captain of a company in the militia; and that I have not, during the above period, held the appointment of adjutant or battalion clerk in any regiment, battalion, or corps of militia; that I did not hold or enjoy, nor did, or has any person for me, hold or enjoy, or held or enjoyed, during the said period, any office or income whatsoever from the public, except my pay as for the period of the corps having assembled to be trained and exercised; and that I was not entitled, during the said period, either to the full or half pay of the navy, army, or marines.

"So help me God."

By

By the same act of parliament superannuated adjutants and surgeons are provided for in the manner following:

Adjutants after having served for thirty years, fifteen of which must be in the militia, are entitled to receive 6*s*. *per diem* for life, if unfit for service. The same is paid by the receivers general of the land tax for the counties, &c. the regiments belong to. Adjutants of reduced corps of militia are allowed 3*s*. *per diem*.

Surgeons who have served in the militia for thirty years, and by age or infirmity are unfit for service, are entitled to 3*s*. *per diem*, which money is paid by the receivers general. Certificates of their service, signed by the commanding officers of the respective corps the adjutants and surgeons belong to, must be produced to the receivers general. No person is to hold the above allowances who has any office or employment of profit, civil or military, under His Majesty.

OF THE PENSION TO OFFICERS' WIDOWS.

THE widows of all officers belonging to the British army are entitled to an annual pension, ac-

cording to the rank their husbands held. It is regularly paid every four months, when eight months are due.

In the beginning of 1799, His Majesty was pleased to direct, that an increase should be made to the pensions, which was notified by a circular letter to agents of regiments as follows:

WAR OFFICE, *8th April*, 1799.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of the colonels of regular and fencible regiments of cavalry and infantry, on the British establishment, to whom you are agent, that the rates of pension for the widows of officers of the land forces are increased as stated in the inclosed paper. The said increase will take place on all pensions of the above description due from Christmas last, and will be paid without any deduction whatever, except for the stamps for receipts.

I am desired to enclose a new form of certificate and affidavit, for bringing widows on the pension, and unless the several particulars required in the said

said form are given, no application for the pension can in future be attended to. I also enclose a new form of the affidavit and certificate to be produced in future, in order to entitle the agents of widows to receive payment of their respective pensions.

Messrs. (Signed) M. LEWIS.

Army Agents.

Rates of annual Pension to the Widows of Officers of the Land Forces, the same to commence from the 25th of December, 1798.

Rank.	*Pension.* *l.*
Colonel — — —	80
Lieutenant Colonel — —	50
Major — — — —	40
Captain — — —	30
Lieutenant — — —	26
Second Lieutenant, Cornet, Ensign, Quarter Master, and Adjutant — —	20
Paymaster of the regiment or district	26
Chaplain — — —	16
Surgeon of the regiment* — —	26

* Widows of regimental surgeons on half pay after twenty years service, are entitled to their pension, by His Majesty's warrant. See Section VIII.

Staff

Staff Surgeon and Apothecary	—	26
Physician and Purveyor	— —	30
Assistant and Veterinary Surgeon	—	20
Deputy Purveyor (Hospital Mate occasionally)		16

Form of Certificate for placing a Widow on the Pension.

"WE do hereby certify to the best of our knowledge, that was the lawful wife of who* . Wherefore we humbly recommend her as an object of His Majesty's royal bounty.

Given under our hands, this day of "

"Came this day before me, and made oath that she was lawfully married to late a in the commanded by and ever since his decease she has continued a widow, and is so at the present time, and that she has no pension allowed, or provision made her

* Insert where and when the officer died, or was killed, together with the situation and circumstances in which the widow is left, and date of marriage.

by

by the government, either in Great Britain or Ireland.

Sworn before me, "

N. B. The magistrate is to state the name of the place of his residence.

Form of Certificate to enable the Agent to receive the Widow's Pension.

" Came this day before me and made oath, that she was lawfully married to late a in the commanded by and ever since his decease she has continued a widow, and is so at this present time, and that she has no other pension, allowance, or provision made her by the government, either in Great Britain or Ireland, except the pension she receives by His Majesty's bounty as widow.

Sworn before me, at the day of. { The widow to sign here. "

" WE the minister and churchwardens of the parish of in the county of do hereby certify, that is now living, and, to the best of our knowledge and belief, is the widow

widow of late a in the commanded by

As witness our hands, this day of 18 .

{ Minister.
{ Churchwardens."

The magistrate is to state the name of the place of his residence, at the time the oath is administered.

The widows of officers on half pay who die are not entitled to the pension in Great Britain, but in Ireland they get it. It is much to be wished they were all upon the same footing.

The widows of marine officers are upon the same establishment as those of the line in Great Britain.

Although there is no allowance for officers children, whose fathers may die in distressed circumstances, yet His Majesty is sometimes pleased to put them on his compassionate list. The widows of quarter masters of dragoons are not entitled to a pension, but His Majesty has granted it at the rate of 16*l. per annum* to them, when he has thought them a proper object for such bounty.

of

OF THE ARREARS OF THE ARMY.

IN the first section of this work we have taken notice of His Majesty's pleasure in abolishing the arrears of the army, except the life guards, horse guards, and foot guards.* The circular letters for those of the subalterns of cavalry and infantry were both dated 27th June, 1797, to take place from the 25th of that month. On the 25th of January 1798 it was also extended to field officers, captains, and surgeons, to commence from the 25th ultimo.†

As many officers of regiments raised in the American and during the late war, prior to the abolition, have not received arrears due to them, for reasons foreign to our purpose, we think a short view of this subject deserving a place here.

The nett arrears for any rank are computed as follows:

* See page 194.

† For these letters see General Regulations and Orders, 1799, p. 157. 162.

		l.	s.	d.
Colonel of infantry's full pay for 365 days — —		438	0	0
Deduct subsistence at 18*s.* *per diem*		328	10	0
Arrears *per annum*		109	10	0
Deduct further	*l. s. d.*			
Poundage at 1*s.* in the pound	21 18 0			
Hospital one day's full pay	1 4 0			
Agency at 2*d.* in the pound on full pay —	3 13 0			
		26	15	0
Nett arrears *per annum*		82	15	0

The following tables will shew the nett arrears of officers of cavalry and infantry on the British establishment for one day and 365, after all deductions.

TABLE I. *British Cavalry.*

	per diem.			*per annum.*		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel —	0	6	4	116	2	3
Lieutenant Colonel	0	4	6	82	3	10
Major —	0	3	8	68	8	0

Captain

	per diem.			per annum.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Captain —	0	3	0	55	14	6
Lieutenant —	0	1	5	26	9	4
Cornet —	0	1	6	27	11	8
Adjutant —	0	0	2	3	11	0
Surgeon —	0	1	1	20	13	8
Chaplain —	0	1	3	22	10	9
Quarter master —	0	1	1	21	4	10

TABLE II. *British Infantry.*

	per diem.			per annum.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Colonel —	0	4	6	82	15	0
Lieutenant colonel	0	2	11	54	1	0
Major —	0	2	7	47	3	0
Captain —	0	1	10	34	9	7
Lieutenant —	0	0	10	16	1	9
2d ditto or ensign	0	0	5	8	1	7
Adjutant —	0	0	9	13	15	10
Quarter master —	0	0	10	16	1	9
Surgeon —	0	0	9	13	15	10
Chaplain —	0	1	3	22	19	9
Surgeon's mate —	0	0	3	5	4	5

 SEC-

SECTION III.

OF THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF COMMISSIONS.

THE British Service is the only one in Europe, where the purchase and sale of commissions is universal, and founded on any regular and fixed principles. This practice, from the most slender, and almost imperceptible beginnings, had, through connivance alone, grown to such a head, and had become liable to so many abuses, that it was thought necessary to reform, and regulate it by royal authority. His Majesty, therefore, by a warrant in the year 1765, ordered a board of general officers to take this matter into their consideration, and to report to him what they thought an adequate price for the several ranks in the different services of the army. The board having accordingly met, formed an estimate (according to the prices hereafter specified) which His Majesty was pleased to approve, and ordered it to be observed

served by all colonels, agents, and other military officers, under pain of his highest displeasure.

It was determined by the board, that the same price should obtain in the respective corps, whether serving in or out of Europe; and that if any deficiency should arise, by the commissions of cornet, ensign, or second lieutenant not producing the price allowed by the said estimate, the loss should be sustained by the officer who obtains leave to sell.

The general grounds on which the board proceeded in fixing the prices of the several commissions, was, by considering the value of the pay and rank distinctly: and, after fixing what appeared to them a reasonable price for the commissions of cornet and ensign in the respective corps, and which they might probably be sold for in time of war as well as peace, proceeded to estimate every increase of pay, after the rate of 100*l.* for each shilling *per diem*, in a general view, not attending minutely to fractional sums: and, in the next place, endeavoured to fix a proportionate value upon each advancement in rank, such as might, if possible, be extended to all the different corps.

 It

It is to be observed, that though His Majesty approved the estimate of the board, yet he has only ordered, that those prices be not exceeded.

The general rule in the army is, for those officers only to be allowed to sell, who have purchased their commissions, which is notwithstanding frequently dispensed with, in favour of officers who have been disabled, or worn out in the service.

Various regulations have been issued at different times with respect to the sale of commissions, and the board of general officers proposed, as already mentioned, what was deemed proper prices for them; but His Royal Highness, the present Commander in Chief, finding that pecuniary arrangements were entered into by those whom he deemed improper persons for the sale of commissions, was pleased to put a stop to such proceedings by the following circular letters and orders, which are to be implicitly adhered to.

CIRCULAR.

HORSE GUARDS, 28 *Sept.* 1804.

SIR,

HIS Royal Highness the Commander in Chief having the strongest reason to believe (from the advertisements that have frequently appeared in the public papers), that an extensive correspondence is carried on with the officers of the army by persons stiling themselves army brokers, to induce them to enter into pecuniary engagements for the purpose of obtaining commissions, contrary to the established regulations, and it being the earnest desire of the Commander in Chief to check, as much as possible, a practice so extremely prejudicial to the service, I am commanded to call your attention to this important point, and to impress on you the necessity of the utmost vigilance in preventing, as far as may be in your power, any communication whatever with those persons and the officers in your agency, and to acquaint you, that should it at any time appear, that any such commission shall have been negociated through your office, the Commander in Chief will consider it his duty to recommend to the

the colonels of the respective regiments, to notice such irregularity, by withdrawing their regiments from that agency and placing them in other hands.

I have it further in command, to desire that you may be pleased to convey to the officers commanding regiments, in your agency, the most marked disapprobation of His Royal Highness of this improper and secret traffic, and to assure them, that if subsequent to the date of this letter any commission shall be discovered to have been so obtained, such commission will be immediately cancelled, and the officer be reported to the King, as having acted in direct disobedience to the orders of the Commander in Chief.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
(Signed) J. W. GORDON.

To Esq.
Army Agent.

CIRCULAR.

HORSE GUARDS, 19 *Oct.* 1804.

SIR,

I HAVE the commands of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief to transmit for your information and guidance, a paper, containing directions to be from henceforth exactly observed in the purchase and sale of all commissions, according to His Majesty's regulations, and which you will please to cause to be enforced in the regiment under your command.

Returns of the officers prepared to purchase are to be made out according to the accompanying form, and to be transmitted, in the first instance, as soon as possible after the receipt of this letter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. W. GORDON.

Officer commanding
the *Regt.*

HORSE GUARDS, 19 *Oct.* 1804.

HIS MAJESTY'S regulations in regulations in regard to the sums to be given and received for commissions in the army, having, in various instances, been disregarded, to the great prejudice of His Majesty's service, His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that when an officer is desirous of retiring from the service, and of having leave to sell his commission, if his regiment is in Great Britain, he is to send his resignation in the usual manner, through the commanding officer of his regiment, to his colonel; who in transmitting the same to the Commander in Chief, may at the same time, if there are purchasers in the corps, recommend in succession, the senior of their respective ranks for purchase, both the colonel and commanding officers certifying that they are satisfied that no more than the sum stipulated by His Majesty's regulations is given or received.

Should there be no purchaser in the regiment, the resignation of the officer desirous to retire, is alone to be transmitted in the manner and form above-mentioned; when, should the application

be

be deemed proper to be granted, His Royal Highness will recommend to His Majesty, such officer for the purchase, as to His Royal Highness may appear most eligible.

Officers belonging to regiments stationed in Ireland, must make their applications in a similar course to the commander of the forces there; and on foreign stations, through the commanding officer, to the general officer under whose command they serve; their applications being uniformly sanctioned by their respective commanding officers, who are to certify, in the same manner as colonels of regiments at home, that they are satisfied in regard to the sums given or to be received being in strict conformity to His Majesty's regulations.

Colonels, when absent from Great Britain and Ireland, may impower the officer in actual command of their regiments, or their regimental agents, to recommend purchasers for vacant commissions, in which case the necessary certificates, in regard to the sum to be paid in regimental successions, must be signed by them in the colonel's absence, as well as the recommendation for the purchase; and the person so recommending to

cornetcies

cornetcies or ensigncies, vacant by purchase, will be held responsible for the eligibility of the person recommended.

The Commander in Chief is further pleased to direct, that when an officer is desirous of retiring to half pay, receiving the difference, the same rules are to be observed in regard to transmitting his application; but no recommendation in succession is to accompany the request to retire, as His Royal Highness will himself nominate the officer to be proposed to His Majesty for the exchange.

To enable the Commander in Chief to recommend officers for purchase, it is necessary that regular returns of all officers prepared to purchase promotion should be transmitted from each regiment and corps in the service to the Commander in Chief's Office, Horse Guards, London, on the 25th March, 25th June, 25th September, and 25th December in each year, under cover, to His Royal Highness's military secretary; and these returns must particularly state where the money of each individual, desirous of purchasing, is lodged, or to be obtained; and similar returns must

must be forwarded to the regimental agents for the information of their respective colonels.

Officers on leave of absence from corps on foreign service, may transmit their applications to purchase or sell through the colonels of their regiments; and in the event of a change in an officer's circumstances between the quarterly returns, he may make a direct communication to head quarters, in order to prevent any purchase taking place in his own corps, by which he may be passed over by a junior officer.

This rule is applicable also to officers on the recruiting service, or on other military duties, whose corps may be on a foreign station.

Officers on half pay desirous of exchanging to full pay, giving the regulated difference, must address themselves to head quarters, stating where their money is lodged, or to be obtained, to enable the Commander in Chief to recommend them as vacancies occur.

After these orders have been circulated, no attention will be paid to representations of officers who have neglected to return themselves prepared to purchase; as whatever hardships they may suffer

fer in that case must be entirely owing to their own neglect.

In causing these orders to be circulated to the army, the Commander in Chief thinks proper to declare, that any officer who shall be found to have given, directly or indirectly, any thing beyond the regulated price, in disobedience to His Majesty's orders, or to have attempted to evade the regulation in any manner whatever, will be reported by the Commander in Chief to His Majesty, in order that he may be removed from the service: and it is also to be understood, that the prescribed forms of application for the sale and purchase of commissions, and the usual certificates annexed thereto, are in all instances to be complied with.

By Command of His Royal Highness
The Commander in Chief.

(Signed) J. W. GORDON,
Mil. Sec.

FORM

FORM OF RETURN.

Regiments.	Names and Rank of Officers desirous to purchase Promotion.	Where their Money is lodged or to be obtained.	REMARKS.

N. B. The Returns to be transmitted to Head Quarters are to be on a sheet of foolscap paper.

The

The following Prices of Commissions were fixed by His Majesty's Regulations, dated War Office, 14th August, 1783.

		Full Price of Commissions.	*Difference in Valuebetween the several Commissions in Succession.*	*Half Pay at 10 Years Purchase.*	*Difference in Valuebetween Half Pay and Full Pay.*
Horse.	Lieutenant Colonel	£5,200 —	£950 —		
	Major	4,250 —	1,150 —		
	Captain	3,100 —	650 —		
	Captain Lieutenant	2,450 —	700 —		
	Lieutenant	1,750 —	150 —		
	Cornet	1,600 —	1,600 —		
Dr. Gds. & Dr.	Lieutenant Colonel	5,350 —	1,100 —	£1,825 —	£3,525 —
	Major	4,250 —	1,100 —	1,460 —	2,790 —
	Captain	3,150 —	1,050 —	1,003 15	2,146 5
	Captain Lieut. with rank of Capt.	2,100 —	735 —	547 10	1,552 10
	Lieutenant	1,365 —	262 10	547 10	817 10
	Cornet	*1,102 10	1,102 10	456 5	646 5

* *Now 735l.—but if this commission is sold within six months from its being vacant, the full pay is issued; if not, 5 per cent. interest is allowed on 735l. till it is filled up.*

Foot Guards.	Lieutenant Colonel	£6,700 :	400 —			
	First Major, Second Major, Third Major	6,300 :	2,800 —			
	Captain, with rank of Lieut. Col.	3,500 :	900 —			
	Captain Lieutenant with ditto	2,600 :	1,100 —			
	Lieutenant, with rank of Captain	1,500 :	600 —			
	Ensign	900 :	900 —			
Marching Regiments of Foot.	Lieutenant Colonel	£3,500 :	900 —	£ 1,551 5	:	£. 1,948 15
	Major	2,600 :	1,100 —	1,368 15	:	1,231 5
				Half Pay at 9 Years Purchase.		
	Captain	1,500 :	550 —	821 5	:	678 15
	Captain Lieut. with rank of Captain	950 :	400 —	383 5	:	566 15
	Lieutenant	550 :	150 —	383 5	:	166 15
	Ensign	400 :	400 —	301 2 6	:	98 17 6
	In the Regiments of Fuzileers which have first and second Lieutenants. 1st Lieutenant	550 :	100 —	383 5	:	166 15
	2d Lieutenant	450 :	450 —	302 2 6	:	148 17 6

N. B. In 1803 the commission of Captain Lieutenant was generally abolished, but the full prices of the several other commissions remain as above.

In addition to what is stated in a note,* we think it proper to insert the following circular letter relative to the sale of cornetcies and ensigncies.

CIRCULAR.

HORSE GUARDS, 8 *Oct.* 1803.

SIR,

AS a considerable degree of inconvenience has arisen from the difficulty of disposing of the greater proportion of the cornetcies and ensigncies, vacant by purchase, which have become commissions on half pay, in consequence of reducible lieutenants being retained on cornets or ensigns pay, and as much prejudice results to the service from the giving an antedate to such commissions when disposed of, by which means the purchasers obtain rank long before they enter the army, I have received the Commander in Chief's commands to acquaint you, for the information of persons who have claims for the value of commissions so circumstanced in regiments in your agency, that the following arrangement is now to take place in order to satisfy such claims.

* See page 314.

Each

Each half pay cornetcy of dragoons, still unsold, has been valued at 12 years purchase of the half pay or 547*l.* 10*s.* which sum, with the interest thereon, from the period of reduction of the regiment, will be paid to the person having a claim for such cornetcy; and for each half pay ensigncy the sum of 300*l.* with interest, as above stated will be allowed.

In order to raise a sum to satisfy these claims, commissions will, from time to time, be appropriated to be sold, and the claimants will be paid off, giving a preference to those whose commissions have remained the greatest length of time vacant.

It is however to be clearly understood, that this arrangement relates only to the cornetcies and ensigncies, vacant by purchase, which become half pay commissions in consequence of reducible lieutenants being retained on the establishment, and is by no means to extend to cornetcies and ensigncies remaining unsold in corps that were disbanded altogether at the peace; or those which would have been half pay commissions by the reduction of the establishment of the several corps to be retained during the late peace; nor can any allowance be made to the proprietors

of such half pay commissions as have been already disposed of, although they may not have produced the value now fixed upon them.

I am further directed to desire, that you will, without loss of time, transmit to this office, a list of the cornetcies and ensigencies (so filled by reducible lieutenants) still unsold, in regiments in your agency, specifying the corps, and the successions, with the respective periods at which they became vacant, and the names of the persons who have claims for the value of those commissions, in order that the Commander in Chief may be enabled to direct a proportion of full pay commissions, to be appropriated for the purposes stated.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) W. H. CLINTON.

To *Esq.*
Agent to the *Regt. of*

The following table will shew the fees paid on officers commissions, which have experienced since October last a rise on each of *5s.* stamp duty.

duty, as will be seen by comparing it and the table inserted in the *Explanatory Directions for the Information and Guidance of Paymasters, &c.**
The latter we inserted as originally issued.

When an officer is transferred from one regiment to another, with the same rank, no fees are charged upon his commission.

* Section I. p. 93.

All

Fees paid on Officers Commissions, according to the lateſt Regulations.

	Life Gds.			R. Reg. HorſeGd.			Dragoons			FootGds.			Infantry.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel	12	19	6	12	19	6	12	7	6	12	15	6	11	5	6
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	6	—	—	—	10	6	6
Lieutenant Colonel . .	11	6	6	11	3	6	10	13	6	11	1	6	9	18	6
Major Commandant . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	6	—	—	—	9	14	6
Major	10	16	6	10	18	6	10	5	6	10	13	6	9	14	6
Captain	9	16	6	10	7	6	9	15	6	9	17	6	9	4	6
Lieutenant . . .	8	6	6	8	14	6	8	2	6	9	0	2	6	13	10
Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant .	8	0	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornet . . .	—	—	—	6	12	6	6	0	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enſign . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	16	2	4	11	10
Adjutant	8	6	6	4	14	6	4	14	6	4	12	6	4	12	6
Adjutant of Militia . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0	6
Paymaſter . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	6
Quarter-Maſter . .	—	—	—	6	1	6	—	—	—	4	13	10	4	13	10
Surgeon . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	6
Aſſiſtant Surgeon . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	6
Solicitor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	0	—	—	—

All commissions are notified in the London Gazette, by the following order,* issued during the time Lord Barrington was secretary at war.

WAR OFFICE, 10*th Jan.* 1767.

WHEREAS many mistakes and inconveniences have arisen from the want of an authentic publication of the commissions granted to officers in His Majesty's army, notice is hereby given, that the said commissions shall, for the future, be regularly published in the London Gazette.

Militia Commissions.

THE commissions of militia officers are not signed by the King (that of the adjutant excepted), but by the lord lieutenants of the counties, ridings, or places, or by the deputies appointed under His Majesty's commission, in Great Britain. In Ireland, the lord lieutenant signs the commissions of colonels of militia, and those of the other officers are by the colonels.

In a few regiments of English militia the officers receive their commissions free of all expence.

* See London Gazette, 13th Jan. 1767.

In

In general the clerk of the meeting gets a sum for each rank nearly as follows:

		l.	s.	d.
Colonel				
Lieutenant Colonel				
(No charge is made, but left to their pleasure)				
Major	— — —	5	5	0
Captain	— — —	3	3	0
Lieutenant	— — —	1	14	0
Ensign	— — —	1	11	6
Surgeon	— — —	1	11	6
Assistant ditto	— —	1	11	6
Quarter master's warrant	—	0	10	6